

The South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine.

VOL. IX.

JULY, 1908.

No. 3.

LETTERS FROM THE MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE
TO HON. HENRY LAURENS, 1777-1780.

(Continued from the April number.)

[53]

boston the 28th august 1778

dear Sir

You will be surpris'd to find a letter from Me dated at this place when there are troops yet upon Rhode island—I am sent to boston by a board of general officers whose gⁿl Sullivan is president, for to know when monsieur le comte destraig may be able to sayl, and for engaging him to come arround with only a part of his fleet what is found absolutely impossible—but I am glad to find new occasions to undertake chearfully any business even with small hopes of succeeding which will be thought useful to the common cause by any one or any number whatsoever of men—I left the island yesterday evening, Rode all night, and will go back with the same celerity for fear there would be some action in my absence—for my part I tell you *entrenous* that our present position is very dangerous.

the count is going to send an express to Congress, by a french gentlemen who offered his services for that purpose—he is the chevalier de fayolle of *whom I wrote you long ago*, who went with me as a volunteer on Rhode island

which gives him a new title to *some notice* from Congress

I hope you have Received a letter of mine where I speack with frankness of our expedition on Rhode island—the count will I believe state the facts in his epistle—for my part, my dear sir, who wishes for union and good understanding, let me tele you *entre nous* also my opinion of what I think is to be done—the count schould be soon Enabled by all means, by Congress to make some operation which might account for this, and then I think for satisfying the admiral who by his powers is of an utmost importance to America, that some of his plans schould be adopted or he schould not coopeate with any but who know how to Manage affairs as general washington would have done, had he been here.

Very sincerely and with the highest Regard I have the honor to be

dear Sir
Your most obedient Servant
the M^{rs} de Lafayette

Ms le chevalier de fayolle will make quick his mission as he has promised to the Count, he will perhaps make his own business I therefore hope to hear soon from you

Endorsed: Marquis delafayette

28 Aug^t 1778

Rec^d. 5 Sept^r

[54]

Fish kills 29th November 1778

dear Sir

Running very fast is not alwaüs the best way of arriving Soon—I am a very melancholic example of that true saying, and a very severe fitt of illness did put me very near of making a greater voyage than this of europe—I have been detain'd till this instant, and find myself able to set off to day for Boston.

I am under the Necessity of Sending an express to Congress for several Reasons which are explain'd in my public

letter—it will be directed to you because I understand you have been prevail'd upon to act yet for some days as a president of Congress—I dare hope these gentlemen will not spend in deliberating a time which schould Much Retard my arrival in france—I ardently desire the dispatches would be sent back to head quarters without loss of time, from where gnl Washington will forward them to Boston where they schall be expected with the greatest impatience—I beg you would be so good as to send me several exemplaries of the gazette where our Letters and the Resolve of Congress have been printed—if they had not been printed what I ca'nt Believe they Might be sent immediately to the press—be so good, My dear sir, as to order the express before going off to take the Commands of the king's minister, the Marine Committee, Mrs Moriss and Carmickall and the other gentlemen who could want to write to me.

if Colonel John Laurens is yet in philadelphia I beg you to present him My best Compliments, and assure him how sorry I am to quit this Country without having the pleasure of embracing him.

I Confess, My good friend, that Mr du plessis's promotion increases my desires in favor of my dear ms de gimat.

Farewell, my dear sir, do't forgetg our friendship and Believe me for ever with the sentiments of the highest Regard and Sincerest affection

Your most obedient servant
Lafayette

Endorsed: Marquis delafayette
29 Novem 1778
Rec^d. 3^d. Decem
Ans^d. 6th:

[55]

on board of the Alliance 7th january 1779

dear sir

I at lenght am going to sail, and Ca'nt leave this Country without telling again my good friend c^{lo}i h. Laurens, how heartily I do and will ever love him—the Reasons of my having waited so long, and my now being Determin'd to

go I explain to Congress in my public letter—I have acted according to what I thought the advantage of these states, and what I owe to the dispatches they have intrusted me with—I beg, my dear sir, you would assist in the house at that lecture, and Remember that in having been detain'd I was convinc'd it was better to wait for the express, but that in going off I am fully persuaded the express would have got in long ago had Congress intended to send one.

You know Congress have Resolved to send three vessels to france this Month—C^{ontr} la Colombe and M^r Nevill will I hope go in seperate ones so that I beg you would write me duplicitas by each of 'em who is directed to call on you if you are in philadelphia I beg you would write me *fully* and *freely* upon any subject that may be interesting. farewell, my dear sir, do'nt forget to let me hear from you, and Believe me for ever and ever

Your affectionate and humble
servant

Lafayette

I schall, my good friend, Most exactly write you from france and beg you would follow the good example I intend to give—the size and beauty of the *Alliance* insures my Safe arrival in my country—the speedy Return to america much depends upon the first dispatches from Congress for the Court of france—I wish they may be enabl'd to follow plans which you know I love because I think it is the worst thing for the ennemy and the Best for this Country we may ever do. Adieu. my best Compliments to my fellow soldier and good friend C^{ontr} Laurens.

Endorsed: Marquis delafayette

7th Jan^y 1779
Recd 5 febry. by
Mons^r. de Colombe

[56]

S^t. jean dangely 11th june 1779

dear sir

With the Greatest pleasure I find this occasion for Reminding you of a friend, who by his sincere affection for you,

highly deserves never to be forgotten—I can't express you how sorry I feel for being so much separated from my american friends, from a country to which I am bound by all ties of love and Gratitude—I heartily envy the happiness m^e le c^{hev} de Laluzerne is going to enjoy, and nothing in the world might please me more than to find myself again at head quarters, or in my comfortable friendly quarters of philadelphie—I wish, my dear sir, we might again spend some hours in your carriage on Bethlum Road, and I schould have thousand things to intrust to your friendship—for any intelligences I beg leave to Refer you to my public letter to Congress, and more particularly to what m^e le c^{hev} de la luzurne will be ordered to make you acquainted off—I think our affaires go for the present very well, and some great stroke will I hope put things upon the Best footing—any important event of this Campaign I will immediately communicate to you—there is a thing, my dear sir, to which you schould alwaüs draw the attention of Congress—nothing hurts so much theyr interest in europe as to hear of intestines disputes—for god's sake, my good friend, tell to the people you keep at home, to those you send aBroad that they should at least hold the appearance of union—you know my sentiments on that matter and the moderate line of conduct I have impos'd to myself which I will ever preserve without examining the bottom of those differences, But any thing which don't look like union gives me the Greatest concern for what Relates to my private affairs I also shall Refer you to my public Letter, and will only add that I am as happy as possible by the sight of my friends and family, and by the many marks of affection my countrymen have conferr'd upon me—But I most ardently want to see again america, to embrace my dear general, and my good friend Colonel henry Laurens.

farewell, my dear sir, I beg you would write me as long and as frequent letters as will be in your power—you may be sure I won't loose any opportunity, and my letters Besides the Reason of our friendship will be the more interesting that I hope leaving soon this place where I am now with the king's own Regt of dragoons which I Command,

for to begin a more active life. Give me leave to introduce and Reccommend you the chevalier de la luzerne whom I hope you will be satisfied with.

adieu, my friend, with the highest Regard and most tender sentiments I am for Ever

Your affectionate
Lafayette

13th I wish you would move in Congress that the part of my public letter Relating to my private situation might be printed. You could also add in the newspapers that a subit Recall from the king for being employ'd in the intended expedition, prevented my writing to my friends, as I was oblig'd to Repair immediately to versailles as you will see by the note added to my letter to Congress—but excepting what Relates to my private affairs, I I don't wish other intelligences of mine, unless they are upon indifferent subjects might be Rendered public—Because I shall perhaps have one day or other some to Give which will be yet of a more secret Nature

Endorsed: Marquis Delafayette
11th. & 13th. June 1779
Recd 4th. Septem—

(To be continued in the next number of this magazine.)

MISCELLANEOUS PAPERS OF THE GENERAL
COMMITTEE, SECRET COMMITTEE AND PRO-
VINCIAL CONGRESS, 1775.

(Continued from the April number.)

[50]

[A RECEIPT FROM CHARLOTTE WILL.]

Charles town,

These are to Certify that Philip Will carried the circular Letters to the several Districts to the Southward, and that he delivered the Receipt for the same to —

Pet: Bounetheau./
20th. Septemb'. 1775.

The amount is sixty pounds

Pet: Bounetheau./

Received novembe 13^d the above sixty pound in full

Charlotte Will

[51]

[BILL OF PHILIP WILL.]

The public to Philip Will—D'.

1775

Nov'. 14th. To riding an Express to Col^o. Garden, John Bull,

“ Cap^t. Hardin, & W^m Bull Jun^r—
summoning Members of Congress. £45—

I do hereby certify that this service was faithfully performed—

Charles town 7th. December 1775.

Pet: Bounetheau/

Dec^r. 16. 1775. For Philip Will
received the above contents

Charlotte Will

[52]

[SAMUEL GRUBER TO THE COMMITTEE OF INTELLIGENCE.]

The Public to Samuel Gruber— D^r.
1775.

Nov^r. 14. { To riding an Express to S^t. James (Goose Creek, S^t. Johns
“ S^t. Stephen and to the new acquisition—£75—
summoning Members to Congress.
December the eleventh of the Committee of Intelligence received the sum of Fifty Pounds for this account.

Samuel Gruber

[53]

[RESOLUTION RESPECTING JOHN ALLSTON'S COMPANY.]

In Congress.

Charles-Town, 27 November, 1775

On Motion—Resolved, That the late Council of Safety's of the Volunteer Company of Foot Rangers or Rovers being confirmed, the said Company is hereby declared subject to Patrol Duty, and liable to be called out upon Emergencies by the Field officers of the District; also subject to the orders of the Commander in Chief of any embodied Troops with which the said Company shall be called into service

A true Copy.

Pet^r. Timothy, Secr^r.

[54]

[THE PRESIDENT OF CONGRESS TO CAPTAIN JOHN ALLSTON.]

By Authority of Congress.

Charles-Town, 28 November, 1775.

Sir,

You are hereby ordered to march the Volunteer Company of Foot Rangers after the Indian Manner, under

your Command, and scour the Sea-Coast from Sewee Bay to Haddrel's Point in Charles-Town Harbour, to repel the Landing of Men from British armed Vessels, to prevent their Depredations, and to act according to further orders from proper authority. I am, Sir,

Your most hum^t Serv^t.
W^m. H^r. Drayton, President.

Capt. John Allston.

A true Copy.

Pet^r. Timothy, Secr^{ry}

[55]

[BILL OF PETER DUMONT.]

Cap Willam Hanry Drayton Esq.

To Peter Dumont — — — — —

To Cary Tow Sumus to S^t James Santee from the

Gen. Committee — — — — — 25 o o

Jan. 9. 1776. Received the sum of twenty five Pounds for carrying the said summons.

Peter Dumont

(To be continued in the next number of this magazine.)

ABSTRACTS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE
COURT OF ORDINARY OF THE PROVINCE
OF SOUTH CAROLINA, 1692-1700.

(Continued from the April number.)

Will of Adam Richardson, of the Province of Carolina, mariner, made at Charles Town, January 20, 1693, proved before Governor Smith, March 15, 1694, appointed Jonathan Amory, Anthony Shory and Thomas Noble, gentleman, his executors, and directed them to bring his whole estate, real and personal, "into one totall sume", one-third of which was to be given to his wife, Mary, and the remainder was to be disposed of at the discretion of the executors. Witnesses: Capt Charles Basden, Isaac Redwood and David Harty. Warrant of appraisement granted by Governor Smith, April 3, 1694, to Amory, Noble and Shory. (Page 126.)

April 3, 1694, Governor Smith appointed Capt. Charles Basden, George Logan, Richard Bellinger, George Pawley and Thomas Barker appraisers of the estate of Adam Richardson, deceased. (Page 127.)

Will of Nicholas Townsend, of Charles Town, locksmith, made July 20, 1693, proved before Governor Smith, March 14, 1694, gave father, John Townsend, all his real and personal estate, consisting of lands, houses, buildings, cattle, hogs, corn, ready money and goods, and appointed him sole executor, and in case his father should predecease him his estate was to go to his "lawful begotten brethren" and his sister, Mary, and John Smith, tailor in Charles Town, and William White, planter, were to be his executors; requested father and bretheren to give sister, Mary, a petticoat, a hood and a small gold ring; bequeathed to John Smith a new coat then in his hands and a set of silver buckles, shoes and shirts, and to the wife of John Smith, an earring, and to Mary Smith, daughter of the said John, a two-year-old

heifer. Witnesses: George Southwood, Mathew Bee, John Stewart, George Francklin. Letters testamentary and warrant of appraisement granted by Governor Smith to John Smith and William White, March 27, 1694, as execs and admrs. (Page 128.)

March 27, 1694, Governor Smith turned over to John Smith and William White, executors appointed under the will of Nicholas Townsend, deceased, the estate of said Townsend. (Page 129.)

March 27, 1694, Governor Smith named John Jones, John Lovell, Findla Martin, William Popell and George Pawley appraisers of the estate of Nicholas Townsend. (Page 130.)

July 3, 1694, Pawley, Popell and Jones signed their inventory and proved it the next day before Paul Grimball, Secretary of the Province, who recorded it on the 6th. (Pages 130-132.)

April 2, 1694, Mrs. Pynna Rubbens, alias Vansusteren, executrix of the last will and testament of John Vansusteren, deceased, Anthony Shory and Capt. Edmund Bellinger executed their bond to Governor Smith in the sum of £2000. for Mrs. Rubbens's faithful performance of her trust. (Page 133.)

April 2, 1694, Governor Smith appointed William Smith, Alexander Parris, William Popell, Nathaniel Law and James DuGue, Jr., appraisers of the estate of John Vansusteren, merchant, deceased. (Page 134.)

October 20, 1685, Theophilus Paty, the elder, of the Province of Carolina, in consideration of £19., sold to James Varien, of Charles Town, joyner, one-fourth part of a town lot in Charles Town, known as No. 27, containing half an acre, which had been granted to said Paty by the Lords Proprietors, September 7, 1681, and bounding to the "northward on ye: great Street runing from ye sea side to the market place", westward on the other part of the said lot, eastward upon land of Martin Cock and southward upon a lot belonging to Jonathan Fitch, planter. Witnesses: Patrick Bolte, Adam Hamilton and Peter Dumoulin. Recorded

by Paul Grimball, Secretary, April 4, 1694. (Pages 135-136.)

April 4, 1694, John Smith, tailor, and William White, executors and administrators of Nicholas Townsend, deceased, and George Pawley and William Popell, executed their bond to Governor Smith for Smith and White's faithful performance of their trust. Witness: Paul Grimball. (Page 137.) August 26, 1693, Samuel Lowe and John Harris, of Port Royal, Jamaica, merchants, executed a power of attorney to Capt. John Flavell to collect all debts due them on the "Island of Carolina." Witnesses: Thomas Rainer, Thomas Jenkins, and Rachel Weatherly. Proved before William Smith, March 30, 1694. Recorded April 6, 1694. (Pages 138-139.)

February 22, 1693 (1694), Samuel Lowe and John Harris, of Port Royal, Jamaica, merchants, executed their bond in the sum of £1000. to George Rayner, of Carolina, merchant, indemnifying him from suits or actions by themselves or any of their agents, or from Thomas Harrison, formerly captain of the ship called the *Loyal Jamaica*, or any of his agents, by reason of his turning said Harrison out of his command of the said ship. Witnesses: Edward Shory, Samuel Sligh and Thomas Cumber. Proved by Sligh and Cumber before William Smith, March 30, 1694. Recorded by Paul Grimball, agent, April 6, 1694. (Pages 139-140.) In Barbadoes, January 15, 1693-4, William Harding, Samuel Hasell, John Parkinson, merchants, and Lachland Baine, "Chirurgin", all of Barbadoes, appointed Peter La-Salle their "Lawful attorney & procurator", empowering him to collect the debts due them in Carolina. Witnesses: Edward Archer, John Emperor and Edward Pinder, sworn before Humphrey Brimett, February 14, 1693-4. Proved by Capt. John Emperor before William Smith, in Carolina April 11, 1694. Recorded by Paul Grimball, Secretary, April 12, 1694. (Pages 140-142.)

July 27, 1694, Jo: Hamilton, Deputy Secretary, entered a memorandum to the effect that the inventory of John Barton, deceased, planter, of Berkeley County, had that day been brought into the office by Mary Barton, his widow,

ABSTRACTS FROM RECORDS OF THE COURT OF ORDINARY. 121

the appraisement having been made by John Sanders, William Sanders and William Perryman, by virtue of a warrant from Governor Smith, dated June 12, 1694, and sworn to by them before Stephen Bull. (Page 142.)

December 21, 1693, John Hill, William Nowell and John Lovell, made an inventory and appraisement of the goods and chattels of William Privat, mariner, and the same was proved by them before William Smith, February 8, 1693-4. Recorded by Paul Grimball, Secretary, April 21, 1694. (Page 143.)

April 21, 1694, William Bollough, Edmund Bellinger and William Smith executed a bond to the Governor in the sum of two hundred pounds conditioned for the payment by Bollough to the use of the poor of several sums of money bequeathed for that purpose by James Gilchrist for whom said Bollough was executor. Witnesses: Paul Grimball and Thomas Bulline. Recorded the same day by P. Grimball, Secretary. (Page 144.)

April 20, 1694, Governor Smith issued a proclamation prohibiting the firing of "great Guns & Small armes promiscuously" between sunset and sunrise, as a state of war then existed. Recorded by John Hamilton, April 24, 1694. (Page 145.)

(To be continued in the next number of this magazine.)

SOUTH CAROLINA GLEANINGS IN ENGLAND.

Communicated by Mr. Lothrop Withington, 30 Little Russell Street, W. C., London (including "Gleanings" by Mr. H. F. Waters, not before printed).

[CONTINUED FROM THE APRIL NUMBER.]

Edward Juckles of Charles Town in South Carolina. Will 4 October 1710; proved 14 November 1715. I give all my estate whatsoever, and appoint her the only executrix, to my wife Dorothy Jukes. Witnesses: Charles Craven, Gideon Johnston, Nicholas Trott, James Baron.

Fagg 221.

John Steel of the parish of St. Philip's, Charlestown, Vinter. Will 3 December 1744; proved 5 June 1745. To my Brother in law John Titchett £200 Current money and one hogshead of Rum. To my father Gilbert Steel of Great Britain £30. Residuary Legatee and Executrix: Wife Mary Steel. Witnesses: John Martini, Rue Price, John Rattray. Proved at London by Mary the widow.

Seymour 180.

Edward Hext of Charles Town, South Carolina, Gent. Will 6 October 1739; proved 30 December 1742. To the vestry of St. Philip, Charles Town, £1000 current money, the interest to be devoted to relief of the poor yearly. To my executors £1500 current for the use of my niece Sarah Rutledge without any control of her husband, and her children, failing her children to my kinsman John Hext of this province. To Hugh Hext son of said John Hext when 21 my messuage where I now live on the bay of Charles Town as it is now divided from the Brick House and Ground fronting Union Street and so much Ground as belongs to said Bay House, otherwise I leave it to —— son of my Brother Thomas Hext. To my Brother Thomas the house Mr. Withers now lives in fronting Union Street. To Hugh and Amias sons of my Brother Amias my tract

of land on St. Helena Island in this province. To the children of my kinsman Philip Hext of Froome in Somersetshire, Great Britain, father of Thomas Hext whom I brought with me in the Province but lately deceased, a plantation at Pon pon and all slaves and stock. All the rest to be sold by my executors and used for the following legacies: To my four Brothers Francis, Alexander, David, and Thomas Hext £100 each. To my sister Martha Bee £100, to her son William Bower £1000, and her daughters Mary Bryan and Tabitha Peter £100 between them. To the executors of the will of my kinsman Paul Hamilton £4300, i. e. £300 for Paul son of said Paul Hamilton, £2000 for Martha, sister of Paul, Junior, £1000 apiece for John and Archibald the two younger sons. To each child my kinswoman Mary Bryan had by her late husband John Williamson deceased £1000 apiece. To children of Tabitha Peter £500 each and £500 extra to Abraham Eddings one of the said children. To the children of my sister Melior Godfrey deceased £500 apiece and to the children of my kinsman John Hext of this province £1000 apiece and to him £100. To Hugh and Amias Hext sons of my late Brother Amias Hext deceased £1000 each and to their sister Mary £500. To my brother Francis Hext £2000 to be divided among his children at his death. To my Brother David Hext £1000 to each child. To my Brother Thomas Hext £1000 each child. To my kinswoman Elizabeth Etheridge of Great Britain and sister of my late deceased dear Kinswoman Anne Etheridge alias Prioleau, if she is to be found within 4 years after my decease, £3000. To Katherine, Philip, Elizabeth, and Hannah the four children of my deceased sister Katherine Still in Great Britain £50 each stirling money. Executors: my two Brothers David and Thomas Hext, and my four kinsmen John Bee Junior, Jonathan Bryan, Philip Prioleau, and John McCall, all of this province. Witnesses: Thomas Bolton, James Withers, Samuel Prioleau Junr, Thomas Lamboll. Codicil 22 April 1740. Land at Southermost end of St. Helena's Island to my niece Sarah Rutledge. The £3000 to Elizabeth Etheridge as she has now arrived in this Province and now lives with me to

be £6000 and five slaves Hager, Sindah, Billy, Dick, and Die, also use of House on Bay of Charles Town &c slaves and furniture and books. The £1000 to John Hext to go to his youngest child since born at his decease: Witnesses: A: Garden, Martha Garden, Mary Crow, Daniel Hunt. Second Codicil 28 April 1740. My house in Charles Town Bay to Elizabeth Etheridge for life. To Philip Prioleau £400. To Mary Withers wife of James Withers £500. [All these legacies are current money of the Province.] Witnesses: A: Garden, Martha Garden, Mary Crow, Daniel Hunt. [Proved in Prerogative Court of Canterbury by David Hext and John McCall, reserving to other executors, Thomas Hext, John Bee the younger Jonathan Bryan and Philip Prioleau.]

Trenley 357

Nicholas Ridgell of Charles Town, Mariner. Will 5 August 1726; proved 2 July 1727. All to dear wife Sarah Ridgell living in Chivers Court in Nightingale Lane, Limehouse. And I Improvise Mr. Benjamin Godin, of Charles Town in this Province, Merchant, to receive and remit to her all Wages etc. Witnesses: Henry Hargrave, Daniel Gibson, Jeremiah Milner. South Carolina 17th August 1726 True Copy from Originall in Secretarys Office of this Province. Recorded in Booke E, page 94, 95, Per. Char: Hart, Sec'y. Administration in Prerogative Court of Canterbury of Nicholas Ridgell, late of Parish of Stepney, Middlesex, but at Charles Town in America, deceased, to widow Sarah Ridgell, chief legatee.

Farrant 167

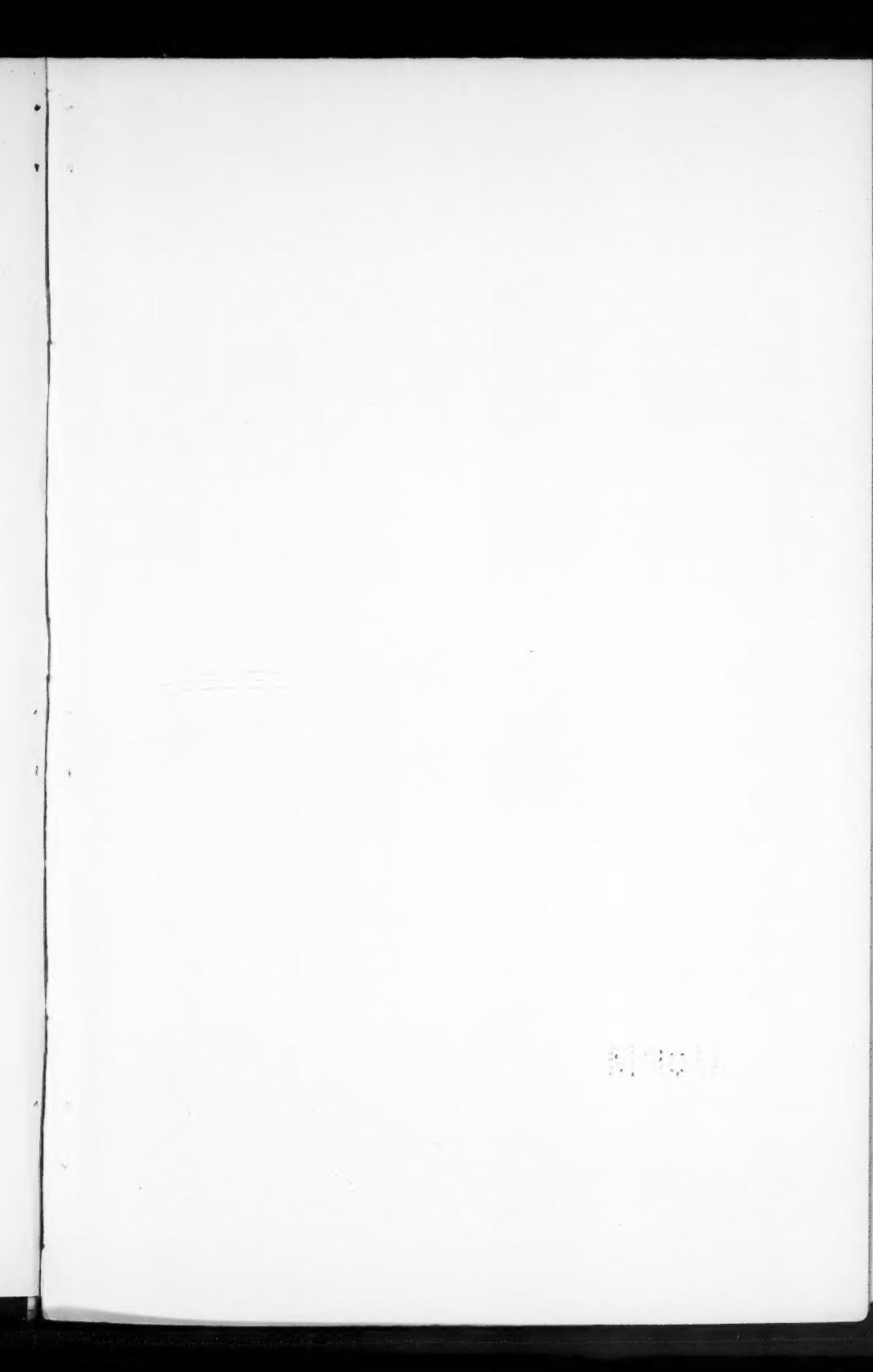
✓ Benjamin Doggett, late of London, merchant, but dying in Jamaica. Will 8 July 1703; proved 29 March 1709.

✓ "Kingston, Jamaica. 8th July 1703. Dear Brother: It is now about a week since I Received 2 Letters from you the one dated in 9br the other in January in which I had one inclosed from Sister De Bary by the hands of Mr. John Warrington who poor Man came over in very mean cir-

cumstances" I hope to get him a place on Colonel Mumby's plantation to keep accounts at £40 per ann; and expences besides diet washing and Lodging about 40 miles from this place. He is at present at Capt. Sadlers I gave him the money to go thither he having been expecting credit on Captain Willis from his uncle but was disappointed. I have just come out of a fever by the help of God and the Jesuits bark. It has been a very sickly time here, all being down in our house. Negroes included. About 3 weeks since had a letter from your wife who has been sick "I'me sorry it doth not lye in my power to serve her no better grn fuoog nnn grn qgzf ruh euhb dqfg mmw zmw rzhwoh pmldg rld fl geygqgf fl mzqm frqm rn h tznqob khzyqms tlh bleh hnfehm" Wee exchange letters by every ship and you may assure your selfe Ile serve her [sic] in every thing lyes in my power tradeing is soe very dead I spend a great deal more than I gett. On the 4 Inst I received a letter from Brother Otgher informing me of my mothers death and that you had lodged a Caveat against his administration of her affairs. Send me out a copy of the will and inventory. I send you a copy of that part of the letter that concerns you my Brother Otgher sent me pray take no notice of having received a letter from me. It will do me a diskindenesse. Your mother has left me sole executrix but your Brother John has entered a caveat He is causing me to spend money which will do you good for he is sensible that there will be nothing for him "indeed his circumstances is very bad and he hath in my opinion done very ill to come from his wife and children at Carolina to serve the Coll: who is but in bad circumstances himself" She has left you £20 for mourning and 1/5 of the residue less £360 which she formerly advanced you and your brother is to pay back £620 before he received his 1/5, "I hear he lodgeth in the Fleet where he will have noe good Council" The bags are just going so I cannot enlarge but I leave you all I can claim or have. Mr. Blood who lives with us it witness. my service to Honest Tony. I am in hast Dear Jack Yo' truly loving Brother Ben: Dogett. This is Mr. Benj: Dogett own hand writing I standing by when he wrote his

name. John Blood, 14 November 1706 Anthony Grindall of St. Brides, Fleet Street London Esq, about 30 years old, and John Seymour of St. Botolph Aldgate Distiller, about 30 depose that they knew Benjamin Dogett late of London merchant (dying in Jamaica) and this is his writing. Proved by John Dogett the Brother

Lane 53





PRO PATRIA

THE HUTSON FAMILY OF SOUTH CAROLINA

BY WILLIAM MAINE HUTSON.

ARMS: Per chevron embattled or, and vert three martlets countercharged. Crest, a martlet or, holding in his beak a branch of holly.*

WILLIAM HUTSON, the founder of the Hutson family of South Carolina, was the son of Thomas and Esther Hutson and was born in England August 14, 1720. He had begun his education for the profession of law and was entered by his father at the Inns of Court. Disliking law he gave up his studies and came to America as an actor in 1740. He was converted under the preaching of Whitefield in New York. Coming to Charles Town he was employed by Hugh Bryan as tutor, and later was employed at the Orphan House at Savannah, Georgia, by Whitefield. A church was built for him at Stony Creek, in what was known as the Indian Land of what is now Beaufort County, in 1743. He was called to the "Circular" (Independent Congregational) Church, Charles Town, in 1757. He married in 1743 Mrs. Mary (Woodward) Chardon, widow of Isaac Chardon and daughter of Richard Woodward and Sarah Stanyarne and grand-daughter of Dr. Henry Woodward, the first English settler in South Carolina.¹ His first wife dying in 1757, he married, October 10, 1758, Mrs. Mary (Prioleau) Bryan, widow of Hugh Bryan. He died April 11, 1761, and his tomb-stone is in the "Circular" Church-yard, Charleston, just in rear of the church building.

Issue: First wife.

- I. Mary Hutson, b. in 1744; m., in June, 1762,
Arthur Peronneau.²

*These arms were used by the Rev. William Hutson, the founder of the family in South Carolina.

¹See Vol. VIII. of this *Magazine*, p. 29 et seq.

² Mrs. Peronneau was the lady who attempted to save the life of Col. Isaac Hayne, her brother-in-law, by a personal appeal to Lord Rawdon. Among her descendants were United States Senator and Governor Robert Y. Hayne, United States Senator Arthur P. Hayne, Congressman William Hayne Perry, Dr. J. Ford Prioleau and Paul Hamilton Hayne, the poet.

- 2 II. Elizabeth Hutson, *b.* in 1746; *m.*, July 18,
1765, Isaac Hayne (1745-1781).³
- 3 III. Richard Hutson, *b.* July 9, 1748.
- 4 IV. Thomas Hutson, *b.* January 9, 1750.
- 5 V. Esther Hutson, *b.* in 1753; *m.* William Haz-
zard Wigg.⁴
- 6 VI. Anne Hutson, *b.* in 1755; *m.*, May 8, 1777,
John Barnwell (1748-1800).⁵

3.

RICHARD HUTSON [William¹], born July 9, 1748, was graduated from Princeton (Nassau Hall) in 1765; was a member of the General Assembly of South Carolina in 1776 and later of the Legislative Council thereof; was a delegate to the Continental Congress, 1778-1779, and a signer of the Articles of Confederation; was captured at the fall of Charles Town, May 12, 1780, and was later sent a prisoner to St. Augustine; was released in 1781; lost a considerable portion of his property during the Revolution; was lieutenant-governor, 1782-1783, first intendant of Charleston, 1783-1784; was one of the first three chancellors of the Court of Equity, serving from March 21, 1784, to February, 1791; died unmarried April 12, 1795.

4.

THOMAS HUTSON [William¹], born January 9, 1750; married, October 21, 1773, Esther Maine, daughter of William Maine and Judith Gignilliat; inherited Cedar Grove (plantation), Beaufort District; was successively captain and major of militia in the Revolution (his regiment being first in Bull's brigade, subsequently commanded by Francis

³ See "The Hayne Family" in Vol. V. of this *Magazine*, p. 168.

⁴ Her two daughters Mary and Esther Wigg married Edward and Robert Barnwell respectively. (See Barnwell of South Carolina, Vol. II. of this *Magazine*, p. 46.)

⁵ His second wife.

Marion, and later in the brigade commanded by John Barnwell) and colonel just subsequent thereto; was a member of the State convention which ratified the Constitution of the United States in 1788; died May 4, 1789.

Issue:

- 7 I. Mary Woodward Hutson, *b.* Nov. 23, 1774; *m.*, in 1795, Charles Jones Colcock⁶; *d.* Nov., 1851.
- 8 II. William Maine Hutson, *b.* Jan. 13, 1777.
- 9 III. Esther Hutson, *b.* Jan. 5, 1779; *m.* Alexander Fraser Gregorie.
- 10 IV. Thomas Hutson, *b.* Sept. 3, 1784; grad. from Princeton; *d.* Sept. 15, 1807.
- 11 V. Richard Woodward Hutson, *b.* Oct. 17, 1788.

9.

WILLIAM MAINE HUTSON (Thomas², William¹), born January 13, 1777; married Martha Hay, formerly of New York, daughter of Col. Ann Hawkes Hay and Martha Smith, his wife⁷; was a successful rice planter of Prince William's Parish; was sometime sheriff of Beaufort District; died February 9, 1835; buried at Stony Creek Churchyard.

Issue:

- 12 I. Thomas Woodward Hutson, *b.* Feb. 6, 1803.
- 13 II. Esther Maine Hutson, *b.* July 4, 1807; *d.* Oct. 16, 1890.
- 14 III. Jane Hay Hutson, *b.* Oct. 12, 1809; *m.*, Aug. 28, 1845, Dr. Louis M. DeSaussure⁸; *d.* March 23, 1887. (Issue.)
- 15 IV. Mary Colcock Hutson, *b.* June 27, 1811.

⁶ See "Captain John Colcock and Some of His Descendants" in Vol. III. of this *Magazine*, p. 216.

⁷ See *The Family of Hay* (1908), by Charles J. Colcock.

⁸ See the "DeSaussure Chart", by Charles A. DeSaussure, of Memphis, Tenn.

- 16 V. William Maine Hutson, *b.* June 27, 1813.
 17 VI. Anne Barnwell Hutson, *b.* Nov. 28, 1814.
 18 VII. Maria Payne Hutson, *b.* Dec. 11, 1816; *m.*
 Dr. William S. Townsend; *d.* June 11,
 1840. (Issue.)
 19 VIII. Isaac McPherson Hutson, *b.* Sept. 3, 1819.

II.

RICHARD WOODWARD HUTSON (Thomas², William¹), born October 17, 1788; graduated at the South Carolina College in 1809; married, June 2, 1814, Martha O'Reilly Ferguson, who died September 1, 1816; married next Sarah Mikell McLeod; was a planter, residing at Jericho (plantation) and summering at McPhersonville; refugeeed to Orangeburgh on the approach of Sherman's army in 1865 and his plantation house was burned; died at Orangeburgh May 28, 1866; buried in the Presbyterian churchyard.

- Issue: First wife.
20. I. William Ferguson Hutson, *b.* March 28,
 1815.
 Second wife.
21. II. Richard Woodward Hutson, *b.* Aug. 1, 1836;
 d. July 3, 1857.
22. III. Hettie Elizabeth Hutson, *b.* Feb. 1, 1833.
23. IV. Martha Ferguson Hutson, *b.* Nov. 29, 1835;
 d. Feb. 1899.
24. V. McLeod Hutson, *b.* Oct. 20, 1839.
25. VI. Charles Jones Colcock Hutson, *b.* Feb. 11,
 1842.
26. VII. Marion Martin Hutson, *b.* July 31, 1844.

12.

THOMAS WOODWARD HUTSON [William Maine³, Thomas², William¹], born February 6, 1803; was graduated from the South Carolina College in 1821, and later of a medical college of New York City; married, December 17, 1829,

Martha Louisa Hay, daughter of Thomas Hay and Sarah Smith, his wife, of Haverstraw, N. Y., who died and he married, June 17, 1839, Eliza Ferguson Bacot, daughter of Daniel DeSaussure Bacot and Eliza Ferguson, his wife; was a leading physician of Prince William's Parish up to the fall of Port Royal in 1861 and was a rice and cotton planter, his plantations being Oak Forrest and Cedar Grove and his summer home in McPhersonville; was sometime senior elder of Stony Creek Presbyterian Church.

Issue: First wife.

- 27 I. Thomas Woodward Hutson, *b.* Sept. 13, 1830.
- 28 II. Matilda Adelaide Hutson, *b.* March 8, 1834; *d.* Oct. 1, 1886.
- 29 III. Martha Florida Hutson, *b.* Jan. 30, 1836; *d.* Dec. 15, 1861.
Second wife.
- 30 IV. William Maine Hutson, *b.* June 21, 1847.
- 31 V. Laura Gregorie Hutson, *b.* June 6, 1849; *d.* June 11, 1871.
- 32 VI. Jane Hay DeSaussure Hutson, *b.* Jan. 30, 1851.
- 33 VII. Millicent Colcock Hutson, *b.* Dec. 1, 1853; *m.*, Dec. 5, 1878, Thomas Hutson DeSaussure. (Issue.)
- 34 VIII. John Colcock Hutson, *b.* Jan. 9, 1855.
- 35 IX. Louis DeSaussure Hutson, *b.* Oct. 26, 1856; *d.* Jan. 10, 1862.
- 36 X. Eliza Ferguson Hutson, *b.* Feb. 19, 1859; *d.* Feb. 20, 1862.
- 37 XI. Sallie McLeod Hutson, *b.* Jan. 1, 1861; *m.*, April 30, 1884, Marion Woodward Colcock; *d.* Dec. 11, 1897. (Issue.)
- 38 XII. Annie Barnwell Hutson, *b.* Dec. 20, 1864; *m.*, May 9, 1894, Isaac A. Speights; *d.* June 15, 1906.

liam¹), born January 27, 1813; was graduated from the South Carolina College in 1831, and subsequently admitted to the Bar; married, March 3, 1859, Mary Martin Mackay, daughter of George Chisolm Mackay and Abigail Evans Jenkins, his wife; was for many years a successful practitioner in Orangeburgh; died July 18, 1879.

Issue:

- 39 I. Abigail Mackay Hutson, *b.* Dec. 10, 1859;
m., June 13, 1878, Rev. J. D. A. Brown,
minister of the Presbyterian Church in
Orangeburgh.
- 40 II. Martha Hay Hutson, *b.* April 26, 1862; *d.*
July 19, 1864.
- 41 III. Thomas Woodward Hutson, *b.* Oct. 3, 1864;
d. May 10, 1865.
- 42 IV. Clara Glover Hutson, *b.* Oct. 18, 1866; *d.*
May 22, 1900.
- 43 V. William Maine Hutson, *b.* Sept. 17, 1868.
- 44 VI. Woodward Evans Hutson, *b.* Dec. 15,
1875.

19.

ISAAC MCPHERSON HUTSON (William Maine², Thomas², William¹), born September 3, 1819; was graduated from the South Carolina College with first honor in 1839; was admitted to the bar in 1841; married, May 12, 1842, Sarah Elizabeth Palmer, daughter of Rev. Edward Palmer and Sarah Bunce, his wife; practiced law at Barnwell until his death, learned, upright, kind and benevolent, not ambitious of political honors; was unanimously nominated for a seat in the House of Representatives by the county convention of the Democratic party of his county in 1878 and was elected and served two years; died June 10, 1887.

Issue:

- 45 I. Sophronia Lucia Hutson, *b.* Nov. 23, 1844;
m. Charles W. Kerr.
- 46 II. Esther Maine Hutson, *b.* April 18, 1848; *d.*
in infancy.

- 47 III. Richard Woodward Hutson, *b.* Dec., 1851;
 died in infancy.
- 48 IV. Mary Annie Hutson, *b.* Oct. 27, 1855; *m.*,
 Nov. 8, 1881, Alfred W. Lanneau; died
 January 12, 1883.
- 49 V. Edward Palmer Hutson, *b.* Nov. 6, 1859.

20.

WILLIAM FERGUSON HUTSON (Richard Woodward³, Thomas², William¹), born March 28, 1815; married, February 11, 1836, Sophronia Lucia Palmer, daughter of Rev. Edward Palmer and Sarah Bunce, his wife; was a prominent lawyer of Beaufort District for many years prior to the war between the United States and the Confederate States; was a member of the "Secession" Convention in 1860, was a member of the committee which reported the Ordinance of Secession¹⁰ and a signer of the ordinance upon its passage; was lieutenant-colonel of "Reserves" during the war; practiced law in Orangeburgh after the war; died June 16, 1881; buried at Stony Creek Church.

Issue:

- 50 I. Charles Woodward Hutson, *b.* Sept. 23,
 1840.
- 51 II. Emily McLeod Hutson, *b.* Sept. 14, 1842;
 m., Sept. 2, 1865, Sanders Glover. (Is-
 sue.)
- 52 III. Frances Sophia Hutson, *b.* Aug. 8, 1850; *m.*,
 Dec. 27, 1871, Rev. John T. McBryde;
 died Feb. 6, 1878. (No issue.)

24.

MCLEOD HUTSON (Richard Woodward³, Thomas², William¹), born October 20, 1839; served throughout the war between the United States and the Confederate States in the Rutledge Mountain Riflemen, 1st South Carolina Cav-

¹⁰ The Ordinance of Secession was written by Chancellor Francis H. Wardlaw who handed it to Chancellor Inglis who read it to the committee which adopted it and reported it as it stood. The original draft is in possession of Chancellor Wardlaw's son. Chancellor Wardlaw was not a member of the committee.

alry, first on the coast of South Carolina and then in Virginia; planted up to the time of his death; married, April 21, 1880, Emmeline Colcock Hutson (78), daughter of Dr. Thomas W. Hutson (27) and Eliza Caroline Smith, his wife; died December 29, 1907.

Issue:

- 53 I. Henry Woodward Hutson, *b.* March 14, 1881; *d.* Aug. 25, 1881.
- 54 II. Thomas Woodward Hutson, *b.* Oct. 10, 1882; was grad. from the S. C. M. A. in 1903.
- 55 III. Esther Marion Hutson, *b.* Jan. 11, 1887.
- 56 IV. McLeod Hutson, *b.* Sept. 5, 1890.
- 57 V. Carolina Smith Hutson, *b.* Oct. 31, 1894; died May 5, 1896.
- 58 VI. Francis Marion Hutson, *b.* Feb. 11, 1899.

25.

CHARLES JONES COLCOCK HUTSON (Richard Woodward³, Thomas², William¹), born February 11, 1842; was at South Carolina College from December, 1856, to 1859, leaving on account of ill health; entered Co. H., 11th Regt., S. C. V., C. S. P. A., in 1861 and was immediately elected third lieutenant; resigned in June, 1861, in order to go to Virginia, enlisting as a private in Co. H., 1st Regt. (Gregg's), S. S. V., C. S. P. A., was subsequently elected adjutant of the regiment and served in that capacity in Virginia until captured at the end of the war; was imprisoned in the old capitol building at Washington and at Johnson's Island and was not released until July, 1865; was seriously wounded at Cold Harbor, June 27, 1862; was admitted to the bar in 1866 and practiced in Beaufort District (later County) and in Hampton after the formation of that county, living at McPhersonville; was elected to the House of Representatives from Hampton County in 1876 and served until 1890, and came within a few votes of being made lieutenant-governor in 1886; was appointed by Judge Brawley Clerk of the United States Court for the District of South Carolina in 1895 and served until his death; was a

member of the Constitutional Convention in 1895; died November 27, 1902; buried at Stony Creek Church.

Issue:

- 59 I. Richard Woodward Hutson, *b. Aug. 14, 1869.*
- 60 II. William Colcock Hutson, *b. Oct. 11, 1871.*
- 61 III. Elizabeth McLeod Hutson, *b. Sept. 13, 1873; d. May 18, 1900.*
- 62 IV. Mary Anna Hutson, *b. Sept. 5, 1875.*
- 63 V. James Gregorie Hutson, *b. Feb. 19, 1877.*
- 64 VI. Sarah McLeod Hutson, *b. Feb. 11, 1879; d. Nov. 13, 1885.*
- 65 VII. Theodora Colecock Hutson, *b. May 29, 1882.*
- 66 VIII. Emmeline Lucia Hutson, *b. March 2, 1885; d. Nov. 12, 1885.*
- 67 IX. Louise d'Aubrey Hutson, *b. Aug. 10, 1887.*

26.

MARION MARTIN HUTSON (Richard Woodward³, Thomas², William¹), born July 31, 1844; left school and enlisted in Co. H., 1st Regt. (Gregg's), S. C. V., C. S. P. A., for the war; was wounded in the second battle of Manassas, 1862; transferred to Beaufort Volunteer Artillery on his recovery and served until the surrender of Johnson's army April 26, 1865; married, February 24, 1881, Mary Bower Elliott, daughter of Capt. William Elliott and Elizabeth McPherson Gregorie, his wife; was appointed collector of the port of Beaufort by President Cleveland; a planter near Yemassee.

Issue:

- 68 I. William Elliott Hutson, *b. Dec. 1, 1881;*
was grad. from the S. C. M. A. in 1902;
a civil engineer.
- 69 II. Elizabeth Elliott Hutson, *b. July 25, 1884.*
- 70 III. Catharine Barnwell Hutson, *b. Oct. 7, 1886.*
- 71 IV. Marion McLeod Hutson, *b. Sept. 18, 1889.*
- 72 V. Harry Colecock Hutson, *b. April 30, 1891.*
- 73 VI. May Elliott Hutson, *b. Feb. 22, 1898.*

THOMAS WOODWARD HUTSON (Thomas Woodward⁴, William Maine⁵, Thomas⁶, William⁷), born September 13, 1830; graduated at Medical College of New York and practiced in Beaufort District until December 11, 1862, when he was appointed surgeon of the 3rd Regiment of Cavalry (Col. Colcock), S. C. V., C. S. P. A., in which position he served until January 27, 1865, when assigned to duty by Gen. Hardee as surgeon in chief of the district of Georgia; married, November 24, 1852, Eliza Caroline Smith; practiced after the war at McPhersonville and planted at Cedar Grove and Oak Forest (plantations), Beaufort District (subsequently County).

Issue: First wife.

- 74 I. Trabue William Hutson, *b. Sept. 3, 1853; d. Oct. 13, 1858.*
- 75 II. Benjamin Seabrook Hutson, *b. March 13, 1855; d. April 4, 1855.*
- 76 III. Augusta Caroline Hutson, *b. Aug. 19, 1856.*
- 77 IV. Charlotte Matilda Hutson, *b. May 9, 1858.*
- 78 V. Emmeline Colcock Hutson, *b. Sept. 29, 1860.*
- 79 VI. Martha Florida Hutson, *b. Sept. 18, 1862; m., Dec. 8, 1888, Robert Barnwell Heyward (second wife).*
- 80 VII. Thomas Ogier Hutson, *b. Aug. 21, 1864.*

JOHN COLCOCK HUTSON (Thomas Woodward⁴, William Maine⁵, Thomas⁶, William⁷), born January 9, 1855; educated at King's Mountain Military Academy; married, December 17, 1879, Mary Estelle Jenkins, daughter of John M. Jenkins and Eliza Bailey, his wife; is in the insurance business at Aiken and editor and proprietor of *The Southern Policy Holder*.

Issue:

- 81 I. Bertha Stanyarne Hutson, *b. Sept. 10, 1880, m. Rev. Wm. Bee Sams. (Issue.)*
- 82 II. John Jenkins Hutson, *b. Feb. 21, 1882. Is*

a lieutenant in the United States Revenue Marine Service.

- 83 III. Thomas Woodward Hutson, *b.* July 28,
1883.
 84 IV. Osma Bacot Hutson, *b.* Aug. 18, 1885.
 85 V. Eliza Chardon Hutson, *b.* Dec. 16, 1887.
 86 VI. Harold Maine Hutson, *b.* Sept. 11, 1891.
 87 VII. Louis DeSaussure Hutson, *b.* June 13, 1893.
 88 VIII. William Maine Hutson, *b.* March 23, 1895.

43.

WILLIAM MAINE HUTSON (William Maine⁴, William Maine³, Thomas², William¹), born September 17, 1868; married, December 26, 1894, Clara M. Knockenderfer; is engaged in business in St. Augustine, Florida.

Issue:

- 89 I. William Maine Hutson, b. Oct. 2, 1895.
90 II. Edith Genevieve Hutson, b. Oct. 14, 1900.
91 III. Albert Donald Hutson, b. June 18, 1903.

49.

EDWARD PALMER HUTSON (Isaac McPherson⁴, William Maine³, Thomas², William¹), born November 6, 1859; was admitted to the bar in April, 1881, but afterwards entered the Presbyterian ministry and then the Methodist ministry; married, April 5, 1883, Lilian Theresa Glen, who died, and he then married, May 14, 1908, Fannie Horton.

Issue: First wife.

- 92 I. Mary Annie Hutson, b. March 6, 1884.
93 II. Emily Glen Hutson, b. Feb. 26, 1888.
94 III. Lilian Theresa Hutson, b. Nov. 26, 1890; d.
95 IV. Gladys Hutson, b. April 6, 1896.
May, 1892.

50.

CHARLES WOODWARD HUTSON (William Ferguson⁴, Richard Woodward³, Thomas², William¹), born September 23, 1840; was graduated from the South Carolina College in 1860,

taking the medal for senior class essay; entered Confederate service in the Washington Light Infantry; was wounded in the first battle of Manassas; was taken prisoner in the battle of Seven Pines and imprisoned in Fort Delaware; was exchanged in 1862 and transferred to Beaufort Artillery; was admitted to the bar in 1865; married, July 5, 1871, Mary Jane Lockett, daughter of Napoleon Lockett; was sometime professor of Greek in Louisiana State University; sometime in the chair of modern languages at the University of Mississippi, and now holds the chair of history at the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas; is the author of two novels and a number of essays.

Issue:

- 96 I. Ethel Hutson, *b. April 19, 1872.*
- 97 II. William Ferguson Hutson, *b. Aug. 20, 1874.*
- 98 III. Henry Lockett Hutson, *b. Dec. 30, 1876;*
was grad. from A. and M. Col. of Texas;
served as a volunteer in the Spanish-American war; is a mechanical engineer.
- 99 IV. Francis Marion Hutson, *b. Oct. 26, 1879; d. March 7, 1888.*
- 100 V. Arthur Carey Hutson, *b. April 14, 1882.*
- 101 VI. Sophie Palmer Hutson } Twins, *b. July 24,*
- 102 VII. Mary Lockett Hutson } *1884; both took the full course of civil engineering at the A. and M. College of Texas.*
- 103 VIII. Charles Stanyarne Hutson, *b. May 20, 1887; d. Jan. 30, 1891.*
- 104 IX. Miles Brewton Hutson, *b. Dec. 13, 1889.*
- 105 X. Albert Lockett Hutson, *b. Dec. 15, 1893.*

RICHARD WOODWARD HUTSON (Charles Jones Colcock⁴, Richard Woodward⁵, Thomas², William¹), born August 14, 1869; was educated at the South Carolina Military Academy; was admitted to the bar in 1890; married, December 18, 1895, Myrta Jenkins; was deputy clerk of the United States District Court under his father and was appointed

by Judge Brawley, Clerk upon the death of his father in 1902. (No issue.)

60.

WILLIAM COLCOCK HUTSON (Charles Jones Colcock⁴, Richard Woodward³, Thomas², William¹), born October 11, 1871; married, April 9, 1902, Mary Sidney Doar, daughter of David Doar and Harriet Ann Gadsden, his wife; resides at McPhersonville.

Issue:

- 106 I. Charles Jones Colcock Hutson, *b.* Feb. 2, 1903.
- 107 II. Harriet Gadsden Hutson, *b.* March 10, 1905.
- 108 III. Theodora Colcock Hutson, *b.* May 15, 1908.

80

THOMAS OGIER HUTSON (Thomas Woodward⁵, Thomas Woodward⁴, William Maine³, Thomas², William¹), born August 21, 1864; was graduated from The Medical College of the State of South Carolina; practiced for a time at Beaufort; married, January 22, 1891, Annie E. Owens; appointed, May 24, 1898, Assistant Surgeon in Spanish-American war; subsequently appointed Contract Surgeon in the United States Army, serving in the Philippine Islands; accidentally killed by falling from a train January 8, 1908.

Issue:

- 109 I. Edith L. Hutson, *b.* Dec. 23, 1891.
- 110 II. James Cobb Hutson, *b.* June 25, 1893.
- 111 III. Annie E. Hutson, *b.* Aug. 16, 1894; *d.* Feb. 26, 1896.
- 112 IV. Thomas Ogier Hutson, *b.* April 15, 1899.
- 113 V. Harriet L. Hutson, *b.* June 17, 1902.
- 114 VI. Richard Furman Hutson, *b.* Sept. 9, 1903.
- 115 VII. Ruth Hutson, *b.* Oct. 4, 1907.

97.

WILLIAM FERGUSON HUTSON (Charles Woodward⁵, William Ferguson⁴, Richard Woodward³, Thomas², William¹), born

August 20, 1874; was graduated from the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas; served as a volunteer in the Spanish-American war; married, February 14, 1906, Marie DeBreton; is a civil engineer.

Issue:

- 116 I. Emily St. Clair Hutson, *b.* Jan. 6, 1907.

100.

ARTHUR CAREY HUTSON (Charles Woodward⁵, William Ferguson⁴, Richard Woodward⁶, Thomas⁷, William¹), born April 14, 1882; was graduated from the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas; married, June 20, 1905, Jennie May Warner; is a civil engineer.

Issue:

- 117 I. Elizabeth Anthony Hutson, *b.* Aug. 22, 1906.



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4	219 220	225 226	231 232
6	221 222	227 228	233 234

B

	I	J	K
0	185 186	191 192	197 198
2	187 188	193 194	199 200
4	189 190	195 196	201 202

C



366	368	370
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238	239	240
-----	-----	-----

105	106	10
-----	-----	----

J.W.

364

n	18
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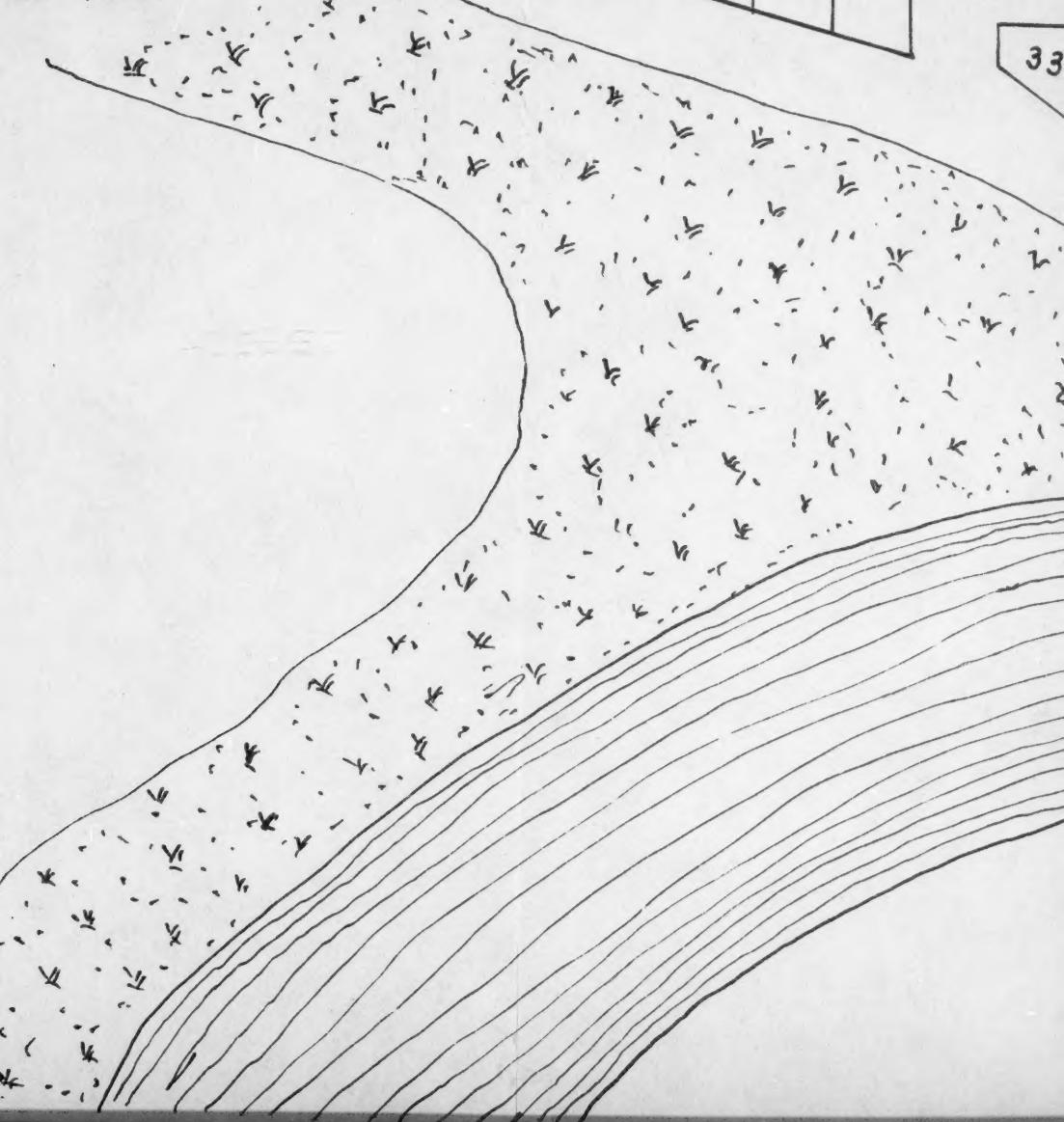
m	18
l	19
k	21
l	21
h	20
g	21
f	25
e	54
d	45
c	42
b	42
a	46
	6

397

Publick

106	107	109	111	112	345	346	Harr.	347	348	Church	317
64		Colo	Hud:	Wood:	340	341					
300		363	362	361	339	338	Black wood war	342	343		313
by the inter-		Blake:	don:	ward	337			344		Rober	307 3
ers are wanting								336	335	334	Walt
at 456											33

by the inter-
ers are wanting
at 456



Herring	351	352	Church	321	322	Meeting	323	324	Street	172	173
	347	348	Church	317	Jeanne	Robt.	Orr	Square	Street	175	
					318	319	320			171	177

	342	343
		344
	336	335
		334

	313	314	New castle	Wm	Lybarra
	Robert	Bur.		315	316
	307	308	309		
	William	ton			

North street	9 th	Eliz.	Charles
	310	311	312
	Linn	Wigg	
	Stone		

117	ma Martha
118	Brenner
119	John
116	Brenner
	120

57	58
59	60
60	61
28	29
1	2
3	4

333 306

303 304
302 305
301 300

The whole of the Northernmost Square are vacant
except the lots N° 26 - 27 - 400 - 402

173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188
		Street			final										

117	121	125	Stone	133
martia			129	
118	122	126	John	134
nemar				
ohn	123	127	Scott	135
remar				
120	124	128	Public	
Street	-			

57	62	67	72	Public
58	63	68	73	77 Hall
59	64	69	74	78
60	65	70	75	79
61	66	71	76	80
Port	Royal			Street
29	30	31	32	37
3	4	5	33	38
*	*	*	34	39
*	*	*	35	
			36	
			7	11
			8	12
			9	
			10	

re record
402

all cho

170	170	175	181	182	187	188
177	178 Johnath		183	184	189	190
117	121		125	Hone John	133	136
118 Brennan John	122 Trent		126	130	134	137
119 Brennan	123		127	131	135	138
120	124		128	132	Publick	

Street-

57	62
58	63
59	64
60	65
61	66

67	72
68	73
69	74
70	75
71	76

Publick	
77 Hall	81
78	82
79	83
80	84

Port	Rayal						
8	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
							10
							36

Street	
37	40
38	41
39	42
*	*
11	12
13	14

are vacant
402

all those marked

8	193	194	195	199	201
0	195	196	197	201	202

6	139	142	145	149
7	140	Benjamin of 43 Garden Sq	146	150
8	141	144	147	151

Gatle

Publick

197	145	149
198	146	150
199	147	151

left

C

	Publick
	85 89
	86 90
	87 91
	88 92

93	98
94	99
95	100
96	101
97	102

103
108
110

E

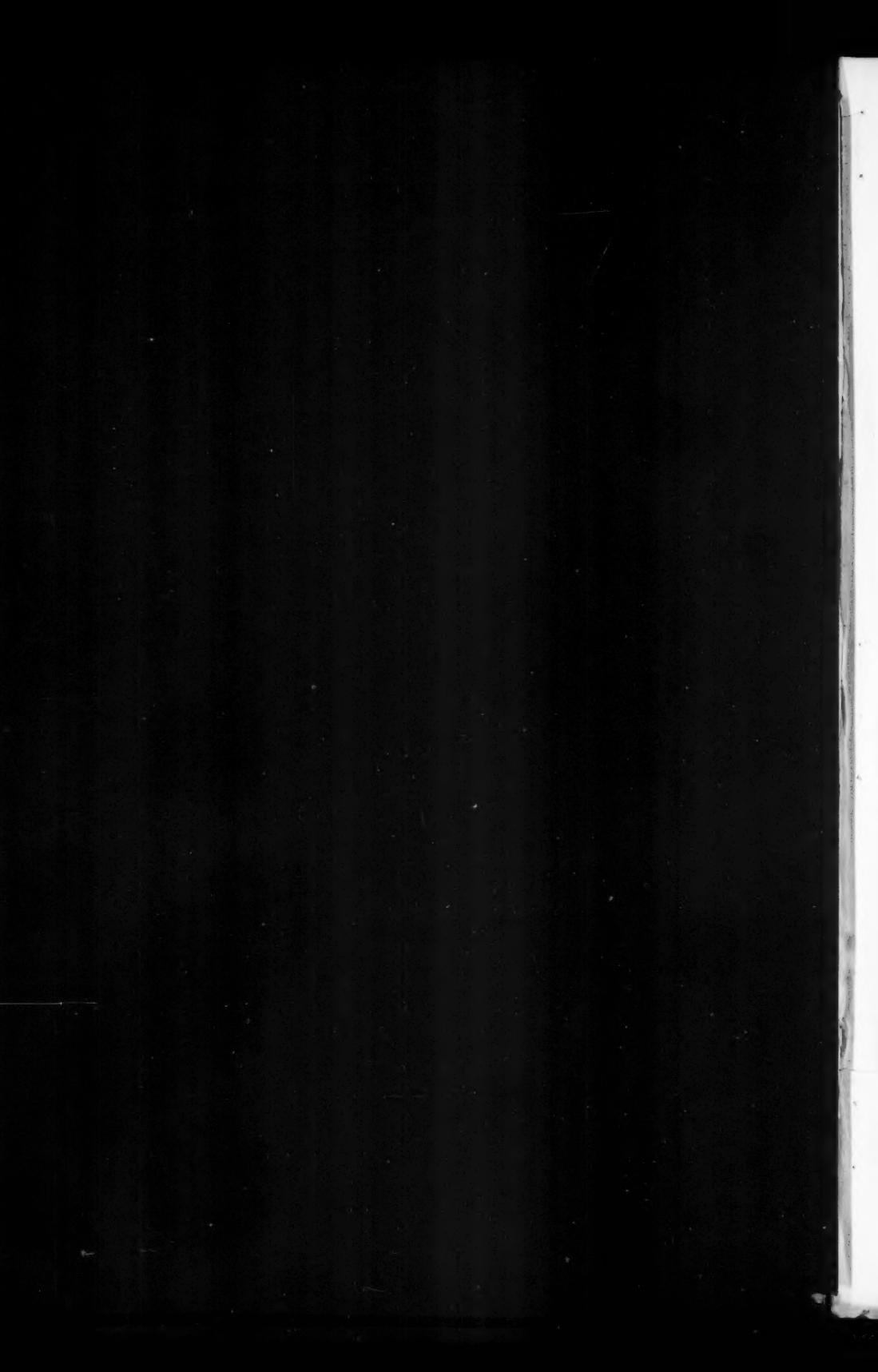
43	46
44	47
45	48
15	16

49	51	52	53	54
50				
+	+	+	23	24
19	20	21	22	

103
108
110

F

marked (had) S were Vacant



BEAUFORT—THE ORIGINAL PLAN AND THE EARLIEST SETTLERS.

BY HENRY A. M. SMITH.

The earliest mention of the name Beaufort in connection with the town of that name is to be found in the minutes of a meeting of the Lords Proprietors of the province held December 20, 1710, where it was agreed that a seaport town should be erected at Port Royal in Granville County to be called Beaufort Town¹.

There had been earlier a town on Port Royal Island. In 1683 a number of Scotch emigrants under Lord Cardross settled on Port Royal Island and founded a town called Stuart Town. Its exact site is unknown and its existence soon terminated. In 1686 the Spaniards from St. Augustine with negro and Indian auxiliaries suddenly invaded the province; fell on the settlement at Port Royal; killed and captured many of the settlers, and dispersed the remainder. After this blow the country recovered but slowly and not until the lapse of twenty-four years does the population in that part of the province seem to have increased to the point of the projection of another town. General McCrady, in his history of South Carolina, states that Beaufort was the next town to be settled in the province after Charles Town².

This is a mistake as Willtown, or New London, on the Edisto, or Pon Pon, River had been laid out and settled some ten years before.

The erection of the town having been determined on, the charter was issued January 17, 1710/11. The charter recites that several merchants had applied at a meeting held at Craven House April 9, 1709 "and also several Inhabitants of that part of the province of Carolina have

¹*Collections of the South Carolina Historical Society*, Vol. I., p. 181.

²*History of South Carolina under the Proprietary Government*, p. 7.

represented great conveniences & advantages by constituting a port upon the River called Port Royal in Granville County being the most proper place in that part of the province for ships of Great Britain to take in masts, pitch, Tar, Turpentine, & other naval stores" etc., etc., and proceeds to order the building "a Town called Beaufort Town" with such jurisdictions, privileges and franchises as to the seaport of Charles Town or any other seaport in the province belonged.

The charter was signed by the Earl of Craven, the Palatine, the Duke of Beaufort, Lord Carteret, Maurice Ashley, brother of the Earl of Shaftesbury, Sir John Colleton and John Danson, six of the eight Proprietors of the province.³

Exactly when the town was laid out in pursuance of this charter does not appear. On June 7, 1712, an Act was passed by the provincial parliament creating the parish of St. Helena covering the whole of Granville County⁴. This Act recites that several persons are settled to the southward of Colleton County on Port Royal Island, St. Helena Island, and several adjacent islands in Granville County who are so far removed from the parishes in Colleton County that they can receive no benefit from the churches therein, and that several of the inhabitants are willing to contribute to build a church and afterwards a rector's house, without charge to the public, provided Granville County be erected into a parish and the rector of the parish receive the same salary out of the public treasury as was paid to the rectors of other country parishes in the province.

The Act then creates the parish and provides that the church and parsonage house should be built on Port Royal Island. Beaufort is not mentioned in the Act and no church seems to have been immediately erected although a rector

³ Public Records of South Carolina (MS. transcripts obtained from England) Vol. 6, pp. 1-3.

The town has been stated to have been named Beaufort in compliment to the Duke of Beaufort, one of the proprietors of the province. This a plausible inference but not supported by any contemporaneous record to that effect.

⁴ *Statutes at Large of South Carolina*, Vol. 2, p. 372.

was procured who performed divine service at the houses of the parishioners⁶.

The Yemassee war broke out in 1715. These Indians were located in a territory reserved to them by law which included the mainland lying north of Port Royal Island. Incited by the Spaniards at St. Augustine they broke out in insurrection and were only defeated and expelled after a protracted, bloody and costly war. The early scene of this savage outburst was in the neighborhood of Port Royal Island and there many of the massacres were perpetrated.

The inhabitants of Port Royal Island itself, however, with some exceptions, received warning in time to take refuge on a ship in Port Royal River and thus escaped.

The expulsion of the Yemassee laid their lands open to settlement, and on February 16, 1716, the provincial parliament passed an Act to grant several privileges, exemptions and encouragements to such of his Majesty's protestant subjects as were desirous to come into and settle in the province. This Act provided that if any person should obtain any grant for any part of the lands belonging to the tract of land on Port Royal Island known by the name of Beaufort exceeding one half acre in each grant such grant should be void⁷.

On June 6, 1717, the Council of the province passed an order that every person who took up any of the front lots in the town of Beaufort should be obliged to build thereon a house of fifteen feet in breadth and thirty feet in length in two years time; and those who took up any of the back lots should build a house of like dimensions thereon in three years time after the date of their grants⁸.

The town plat or model designating the lots must have been in existence when this Act and order were passed. It follows that the town must have been laid out and the plat made prior to February 16, 1716. The date of the earliest grants we find is July 25, 1717. On that date grants to a number of lots were made. These grants refer to and describe the lots granted by numbers which cor-

⁶ Dalcho's *Church History*, p. 377.

⁷ *Statutes at Large of South Carolina*, Vol. 3, p. 13.

Ibid., p. 14.

respond to the numbers on the plat as we now have it, and it is a safe assumption that the plan as we now have it was the plan as surveyed and laid out prior to February, 1716.

On August 8, 1717, grants to a large number of lots were made so that by August 10, 1717, grants to over seventy lots had been made and in the vast majority of cases but one lot was granted to each grantee.

On October 11, 1717, an Act was passed which after referring to the limitation to one half acre imposed by the Act of February 16, 1716, proceeded:

"Whereas a part or parcel of the said land lies very convenient for a Glebe to be taken up for the use of the rector or minister of the parish of St. Helena without doing any prejudice to the designed settlement of the said Town of Beaufort" that it should be lawful for the commissioners under the Church Act to take up a part or parcel of the tract of land known by the name of Beaufort not exceeding fifty acres to be for a glebe for the parish of St. Helena."

This last Act also after referring to the order of Council declares "the true intent and design of that order of Council was to forward the speedy settlement of the said Town of Beaufort to the strengthening the frontiers of this Province against all manner of enemies", etc., etc., and enacts that any persons who shall take up any of the front lots who do not build a tenantable house of the dimensions specified within three years or who shall take up any back lots and do not build such a tenantable house within four years after the date of the Act should forfeit ten pounds current money of the province (about \$7.00) per annum for every year they so neglected to build—such forfeitures to be applied to the building of a church and parsonage house for the parish of St. Helena.

The progress of the town does not seem to have been very rapid. By an Act dated February 23, 1722, it is recited that "the fort at Beauford is so much out of repair and the great gun carriages so rotten that the same is defenceless and of no service, whereby the inhabitants

^{*}*Statutes at Large of South Carolina, Vol. 3, p. 13.*

have no place of security for their families in time of alarm, which so much dispirits them that it may occasion a desertion of those frontiers".

This Act then provides that nine new carriages of cedar plank shall be made for the great guns by the commanding militia officer at Beaufort, who is further directed to repair the fort so as to render the same of sufficient defence against Indians, the total expenditure not to exceed £400. current money. Two scout-boats are directed to be kept and continued at Port Royal, each consisting of six men and a commander, and that as soon as the "pettyaugers" (large boats made out of cypress trees) then building for the scouts were finished the commanding officer at Beaufort was to furnish them with the necessary equipment. One of the scout boats with its crew was directed to remain constantly at the fort at Beaufort as a watch there and not to depart except on alarms or in pursuit of run-aways, the commander and men belonging to the scout boat to keep a guard and watch in the fort every night. The owners of all lands on any of the islands in and about Port Royal were directed to provide at least one white man for every thousand acres of their land, who should appear and serve in the militia upon all musters and alarms and the fines for failure to obey the Act are appropriated to the building of a guard house and magazine in the fort at Beaufort.

The appropriation Act for the same year contains the following items¹⁹.

"To the repairing and mounting the guns at Beaufort £400."

"To the church and parsonage house at St. Helena £1000."

On August 31, 1723, William Bellinger at Beaufort writes a communication to Governor Francis Nicholson in which he states he will send "a Plan of the Fort with the corse of the Banks of the River on the Front of the Fort and should likewise a Plan of the whole Land for the Town but the weather Still hot and Snakes not yett gone and not

*Probably
= Old Fort*

¹⁹ *Statutes at Large of South Carolina*, Vol. 3, p. 180.

²⁰ *Statutes at Large of South Carolina*, Vol. 3, p. 187.

knowing the Quantity of Land allotted for the Town nor the Quantity each Lott should Contain having not yet seen the Law for the same."¹¹

The fort referred to must have been one probably of small size and intended for defence against Indians for a larger one was soon constructed.

In the appropriation Act for 1731 we find this item:¹²

"To his Majesty by loan for building a fort at Alatamaha and a fort and barracks on Port Royal river. £5600."

also

"To Alexander Parris Esquire his account of Port Royal survey balance due £1502.2.3"

In the Act for 1733:¹³

"Commissioners of the fort and barracks at Port Royal £1250."

In the Act for 1734:¹⁴

"To the commissioners on the fort and barracks building at Port Royal to be paid when it shall be finished and approved of by the General Assembly £2000."

This fort when finished was named Fort Frederick, and a garrison consisting of a commander, a sergeant and three men maintained there in like manner as the garrison at Fort Johnson in Charles Town harbour¹⁵. In 1740 an Act was passed for the making more useful Fort Johnson and Fort Frederick.¹⁶

Very few grants seem to be of record issued to individuals between 1718 and 1743, and there is little to shew the progress of the town in that interval.

¹¹ Public Records of South Carolina (MS. transcripts obtained from London), Vol. X, pp. 142-143.

¹² *Statutes at Large of South Carolina*, Vol. 3, p. 36.

¹³ *Ibid.* p. 360.

¹⁴ *Ibid.* p. 392.

¹⁵ *Ibid.* pp. 510-537.

¹⁶ *Ibid.* p. 556.

On May 16, 1740, an Act was passed entitled "An Act to encourage the better settling and improvement of Beaufort Town on Port Royal Island in Granville County."¹⁷ This Act after reciting the Act of 1717 declares that "several persons as well before as since the making of the said Act" [i. e. the Act of 1717] "have laid out admeasured and ascertained several lots in the said town, but have not obtained grants for the same", which may account for the paucity of grants on the record in the interval.

The Act of 1740 then directs that every person who should thereafter obtain a grant for any lot in Beaufort Town should within three years erect a tenable house of at least thirty feet in length and fifteen feet in breadth and with at least one brick chimney. In case of neglect so to do a fine of £2. proclamation money was imposed for every year the failure continued, such fines to be applied for the use of a free school for poor children.

In 1743 a number of lots to individuals were granted and the grants seem to have continued then at intervals as the population of the town increased. The number of grants made in 1743 would seem to import quite an access to the town's commercial business and importance.

By an Act passed May 7, 1743, Captain Richard Wigg was appointed Receiver and Mr. George Livingston Comptroller over all the duties, rates, etc., imposed by law on imports in and exports from the port of Beaufort.¹⁸

On June 29, 1748, an Act was passed reciting that "whereas the small number of vessels trading to Beaufort Port Royal are not sufficient to encourage a pilot or pilots to furnish themselves with boats for the use of the harbour of the said port" and enacting that Col. Nathaniel Barnwell, Col. Thomas Wigg, Mr. John Barnwell, Mr. Charles Purry and Mr. John Smith should be commissioners to build and keep in repair a pilot boat for the pilots of the harbour of Beaufort Port Royal; a fund for the same of not exceeding £800. for the first year or £500. for succeeding years to be raised by a ratable imposition

¹⁷ Ibid, p. 574-576.

¹⁸ Ibid, p. 598.

on the lands, slaves and stock in trade of the residents of the parishes of St. Helena, Port Royal, and Prince William. The fees to be paid by vessels varying from £3.6. for draughts of six feet and under to £65.15 for draughts of twenty feet.¹⁹

This Act was followed by another on May 16, 1752, for the same purpose but repealing the tax upon the property of the residents of the parishes and substituting therefor the duties imposed by law upon slaves, liquors and merchandise imported.²⁰

In 1758 an Act was passed reciting that "Fort Frederick is gone to decay, and a new fort has been lately constructed near Beaufort which is known by the name of Fort Lyttelton" therefore enacted: "That every boat or vessel shall conform to the same rules and directions when passing Fort Lyttelton which are prescribed in and by the said account to be conformed to when passing Fort Frederick" etc.,²¹ and the same recital is repeated in an Act passed the next year—1759²²

The exact site of Fort Frederick is not described, nor that of the fort which preceded it. The latter may have been in the square marked "Castle" on the plan. Fort Frederick was probably near the site afterwards selected for Fort Lyttelton on the north bank of Port Royal River, a little below the town, where any vessel approaching Beaufort would have to pass under the guns.

Concerning Fort Lyttelton Dr. Miligan in his *Short Description of the Province of South Carolina*, written in 1763 says:

Beaufort is the next most considerable place, though a small town about seventy miles S. W. from Charlestown, pleasantly situated on the south side of a sea island, named Port Royal, from its harbour, which is capacious and safe and into which ships of a large size may sail; here is a collector with other custom house officers. The harbour is defended by a small fort lately built of tappy, a cement composed of oyster shells beat small with a mixture of lime and water, and is very durable. The fort has two demi-bastions to the river, and one bastion to the land with a gate and ditch; the barracks are very good and will lodge one hundred men with their officers; there are in it sixteen weighty

¹⁹ Ibid, p. 712.

²⁰ Ibid, p. 757.

²¹ *Statutes at Large of South Carolina*, Vol. 4, p. 48.

²² Ibid, p. 98.

cannon, not yet mounted, the platforms and parapet wall not being finished for want of money.

In December, 1775, the Council of Safety had Fort Lyttelton put in repair and its guns mounted so as to protect Beaufort, and a garrison was installed and maintained.

In January, 1779, a detachment of British from Savannah under Major Gardiner landed on Port Royal Island. General Moultrie, with such militia as could be gathered, moved to protect Beaufort, but before he could prevent it the command in charge of Fort Lyttelton blew up the fort and spiked the cannon—a wholly useless proceeding as it turned out, for the result of Moultrie's advance was to save Beaufort and after a sharp encounter with the enemy to expel them from Port Royal Island whence they returned to Savannah.²³ There is nothing to show that the fort was again repaired during the war.

On March 24, 1785, an Act was passed providing: "That John Joyner William Hazzard Wigg and Robert Barnwell Esqrs be and they are hereby appointed commissioners for ascertaining the boundaries of the land on which Fort Lyttelton on Port Royal Island formerly stood", and the commissioners were then directed to sell the same at public auction.²⁴

The river has encroached upon the site of Fort Lyttelton, but the durable "tappy" of which it was built may still be seen in broken sections on the edge of the bank of the river where it makes a bend below Beaufort.

Modern ignorance has styled these remains the "Spanish Fort". There is no record of any construction by the Spaniards in South Carolina.

The commerce of Beaufort does not seem to have increased with any rapidity, for in 1762 another Act was passed for the same purpose as the Acts of 1748 and 1752; viz. to provide for the maintenance of a pilot and pilot boat. This act provided that if the duties applied by the Act of 1752 were insufficient to raise £500. per annum for the pilot's salary and £150. for keeping the pilot boat in repair, then the commissioners should impose a tax on

²³ Moultrie's *Memoirs*, Vol. 1., pp. 290-291.

²⁴ *Statutes at Large of South Carolina*, Vol. 4, p. 701.

the property of persons living in the parish of St. Helena, Port Royal, sufficient to make up the deficiency.

The commissioners named in this Act were Nathaniel Barnwell, John Barnwell, John Mulryne, Francis Stuart, and William Hope.²⁵

The map accompanying this article is taken from an old map in the office of the Historical Commission at Columbia. The name of the surveyor is not given nor is there any date on the map. The copy is as near exact as could be made; the handwriting on the original resembles somewhat that of other maps supposed to have been made by Col. John Herbert who died prior to 1733. However that may be it must be the original or a copy of the original map, for the numbers given in all the grants commencing with 1717 correspond with the location and numbers of the lots on the map. Some one has written in another hand on the map the names of several grantees. Many of these are grantees of a date later than 1743. The annotation at the bottom of the map as to the lots still vacant also would seem to have been written after 1748 or 1750.

The street or space along the water front is not designated by any name on the plan. In the grants and some deeds giving the boundaries of the front lots this street is called Bay Street, or The Bay.

There is no space given on the map for a commons, which was generally annexed to the plans of the early towns in South Carolina. The space to the north bounded by lands of Richard Woodward may have been the commons, for by the Act passed March 24, 1785, the commissioners named in the Act (John Joyner, William Hazzard and Robert Barnwell) are directed "to expose to sale in whole or in lots the land commonly known to be common adjoining the town of Beaufort", the money arising from such sale to be applied to rebuilding the parsonage house on the glebe land.²⁶

The following list of original grantees of the lots in Beaufort (which has not been ascertained later than 1776)

²⁵Ibid, p. 156.

²⁶*Statutes at Large of South Carolina*, Vol. 4, p. 702.

is evidently not perfect. There are many lots not enumerated as granted which most likely were so. More careful and thorough inspection of the old grant books may disclose more grants between 1718 and 1743.

The list, however, as given (although not extending beyond the year 1776) has cost more labour than can be understood by any save those who have undergone it. In the case of Charles Town, printed in the January (1908) issue of this magazine, there was a list already compiled, and the list of lot owners in Georgetown given in the April (1908) issue was contained in a single deed. With Beaufort it has been wholly different. The grants are not indexed according to locality and it has therefore been necessary to pick them out as they could be found. The dates given prior to 1720 are the dates of the grants themselves. The dates from 1743 on are the dates of the surveyors' certificates which preceded the grant in most cases by a period more or less short. The first group of grants made in 1717 and thereabouts are almost all confined to that part of the town lying east of Charles Street. The grant to Edmund Ellis, made July 25, 1717, of lot 116 describes it as bounding west on Charles Street the "outermost" street. The exception is the grant to Andrew Hogg of lot 344 on October 30, 1718. This is the only grant at that date of a lot lying west of Charles Street. In some cases the lots were granted and then apparently abandoned and re-granted, as for instances lots 34, 52, 69, etc., etc. That many lots were still vacant in 1785 appears from the Act of March 24, 1785, which directs the commissioners to ascertain the number of vacant lots now remaining in the town of Beaufort and not before granted and to sell them, paying the proceeds into the State treasury.²⁷

The square marked on the map "Church Square", comprising lots 317, 318, 321 and 322 is the square on which the parish church of St. Helena's Parish was built and now stands. As the appropriation shows that the Church was in course of construction in 1722 those lots must have been taken up by the commissioners prior to that date.

²⁷ *Statutes at Large of South Carolina*, Vol. 4, p. 702.

List of original grantees of lots in Beaufort.

Lot.	Grantee.	Date.
1	Capt. John Beamore	July 25, 1717.
2	{Reven Chardavoyn	August 8, "
	Thomas Middleton	November 23, 1764.
3	Charles Hart	August 8, 1717.
4	Samuel Eveleigh	" " "
5	George Chicken	" 9, "
6	George Logan	" 8, "
7	William Hazzard	" " "
8	Robert Wilkinson	" " "
9	Alexander Skene	" " "
10	Francis Yonge	" " "
11	James Cochran	" " "
12		
13	William Scott	July 25, 1717.
14	Thomas Bruce	" " "
15	John Shippy	March 6, 1717/18.
16	Thomas Palmerer	July 25, 1717.
17	Thomas Satur	August 8, "
18	Thomas Satur	" " "
19	Col. Michael Brewton	" " "
20	John Croft	" " "
21	Isaac Hayne	September 4, 1764.
22	Joseph Wragg	August 8, 1717.
23	Richard Woodward	" " "
24	Stephen Bull	May 23, 1743.
25		
26	Capt. Arthur Hall	August 8, 1717.
27	Col. Alexander Parris	August 8, 1717.
28	Andrew Allen	" " "
29	George Johnston	September 4, 1764.
30	George Chicken	August 9, 1717.
31	Col. Samuel Prioleau	February 27, 1746.
32	Hill Croft	August 8, 1717.
33	Edward Croft	" " "
34	{Capt: John Croft	" " "
	{Mrs. Sarah Purry	May 3, 1758.

35	Mrs. Lilly Hage	August 8, 1717.
36	John Skene	March 1, 1747.
37	Robert Wilkinson	August 8, 1717.
38	Charles Hart	" " "
39	James Cochran	" " "
40	William Sheriff	July 25, "
41	John De Lagaye	October 10, 1759.
42	Thomas Bruce	July 25, 1717.
43	Thomas Hepworth	August 10, 1717.
44	William Bull	May 23, 1743.
45	Joseph Parmeter	July 25, 1717.
46	Thomas Hepworth	August 10, 1717.
47	William Gibbon	" 8, "
48		" " "
49	Peter Palmerter	" " "
50	Capt. William Grey	November 9, 1764.
51	Abraham Hayne	August 8, 1717.
52	{ William Parrot	November 9, 1764.
	{ William Hayne	August 7, 1770.
53	Isaac Hayne	November 9, 1764.
54	George Milligan	
55 to } No grants found		
61 } 62 { Mrs. Jane Parris	August 8, 1717.	
	{ James Thompson	December 3, 1757.
63	Mrs. Mary Parris, Jr.	August 8, 1717.
64	Mrs. Ann Parris	" " "
65	William Flavell	" " "
66	Madam Mary Parris	" " "
67	George Logan	" " "
68	Thomas Nightengale	July 5, 1759.
69	{ Alexander Trench	May 10, 1721.
	{ Edward Wigg	May 5, 1748.
70	Thomas Wigg in trust for his brother Richard's children	April 9, 1747.
71	{ Major William Blakewey	February 28, 1750.
	{ Ann Bruce	
72	Mrs. Helen Logan	August 8, 1717.
73	Patrick Logan	" " "

74	Frederick Trench of the City of Dublin	December 21, 1743.
75	John Barnwell	September 6, 1759.
76	John Godfrey	August 8, 1717.
77	Capt. Arthur Hall	" " "
78	Paul Grimball	December 21, 1743.
79	Lawrence Dennis	August 8, 1717.
80	Benjamin Godfrey	" " "
81	Robert Daniell	" " "
82	John Parris	" " "
83	Capt. William Dry	" " "
84	Capt. William Dry	" " "
85	Robert Daniell	" " "
86	Alexander Parris, Jr.	" " "
87	Samuel Pickering	" " "
88	Robert Tradd	" " "
89	William Deveaux	July 4, 1764.
90	William Deveaux	" 18, "
91	Philip Marten Angelo	October 10, 1759.
92	Francis La Brasseur	August 8, 1717.
93	Edward Splatt	November 9, 1764.
94	Tobias Ford	" " "
95	Robert McLeod	" " "
96	William Ebertson	" " "
97	Robert Brewton	August 8, 1717.
98	John Joyner	October 29, 1765.
99	Edward Davis	" " "
100	Benjamin Garden	August 5, 1766.
101	Tunis Tebout	October 29, 1765.
102	Richard Wigg	August 8, 1717.
103	{No Grants found	
104	}	
105	Hon. John Cleland	December 21, 1743.
106	{Hon. John Colleton	
	{Elizabeth Hayne	August 7, 1776.
107	Robert Beard	December 17, 1769.
108		
109	{Hon. Richard Hill	December 21, 1743.
	{John Atkins	" 17, 1769.

110	Richard Wigg	August 8, 1717.
111	Mary Tailfer, widow	March 3, 1746/7.
112	David Maull	December 17, 1769.
113	James Batten	February 1, 1745.
114	{ Capt. William Scott Appropriated in 1745 for His Majesty's Navy's storehouse Daniel Monroe	August 8, 1717. December 19, 1769.
115	Col. Joseph Edward Flower	July 25, 1717.
116	Edmund Ellis	March 19, 1746.
117	Alexander Taylor	November 9, 1764.
118	M ^r Martha Bremar	" " "
119	John Bremar	June 6, 1744.
120	Thomas Jones	May 16, 1747.
121	Thomas Christie	September 4, 1764.
122	William Ferguson	June 6, 1744.
123	Mary Glen, widow	October 5, 1747.
124	Thomas Jones	April 12, 1756.
125	Thomas Bowman	December 21, 1743.
126	William De Braham	March 1, 1749.
127	Major William Pinckney	July 28, 1744.
128	Doctor James Thomson	June 6, 1747.
129	John Stone	April 11, 1755.
130	{ Alexander Sproval Doctor James Thompson	September 4, 1764.
131	{ John De Lagaye Doctor James Thompson	April 11, 1755.
132	{ John De Lagaye Doctor James Thompson	February 8, 1765.
133	Doctor James Thompson	March 1, 1749.
134	George Seaman	December 3, 1746.
135	Richard Talbird	April 22, 1757.
136	George Seaman	December 3, 1746.
	{ His Excellency Robert John- ston	
137	John Webb	November 23, 1764.
138	James Carson	October 2, 1764.
139	{ Hon. Francis Yonge George Johnston	November 9, 1764.
	John Barnwell	July 18,

140	John Barnwell	" 31, "
141	George Milligan	September 11, "
142	William Pillans	October 2, "
143	Benjamin Garden	January 1, 1765.
144	Thomas Gullan	September 11, 1764.
145	Etsell Lawrence	October 29, 1765.
146	Thomas Taylor	" " "
147	Richard Howard	October 29, 1765.
148	John Barnwell	July 4, 1764.
149	Samuel Fenwicke	October 29, 1765.
150	Daniel Bullock	" " "
151	Thomas Stone	" " "
152	Thomas Stone	July 4, 1764.
153	{No grants found	
154	}	
155	Capt. Pascal Nelson	February 24, 1745.
156	Capt. Robert Hodgson	" " "
157	William Maull	December 17, 1769.
158	Kennedy	" " "
159	John Hutchinson	December 2, 1747.
160	{No grants found	
161	}	
162	John Dart	December 10, 1748.
163		
164	James Williams	March 3, 1746/7.
165		
166	Nicholas Haynes	May 26, 1743.
167	Nicholas Haynes	" " "
168	John Dart	December 10, 1748.
169		
170	Michael Hinds	May 18, 1749.
171	Thomas Beswick	May 16, 1743.
172	Thomas Beswick	" " "
173	George Seaman	December 3, 1746.
174	John Thorpe	
175	Capt. Philip Delagal	April 13, 1747.
176	James Philips	October 29, 1765.
177	Capt. Philip Delagal	April 13, 1747.
178	Jonathan Bryan	July 28, 1744.

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179	Henry Wright	October 29, 1765.
180	Alexander Cummin	" " "
181	John Ross	" " "
182		
183	Thomas Adam	November 9, 1764.
184	Andrew Walker	March 7, 1746.
185		
186	Charles McNair	June 6, 1747.
187	Henry Hunt	October 29, 1765.
188		
189	William Barnes	" " "
190	John White	" " "
191		
192	William Black	" " "
193		
194	William Gregory	" " "
195	John Garvey	March 18, 1747.
196	Nicholas Burger	October 29, 1765.
197	Daniel Giroud	" " "
198	William Brown	" " "
199	William Jenkins	" " "
200	Henry Norris	October 29, 1765.
201	Robert Walls	" " "
202	John Darling	" " "
203	William Blackshell	April 21, 1752.
204	Jacob Bonnett	February 28, 1750.
205	Sarah Evelyn Crawford	April 29, 1774.
206	Sarah Evelyn Crawford	" " "
207	Francis Thomas Green	" " "
208	Daniel John Green	" " "
209		
210	James Searles	July 2, 1747.
211	Doctor James Cuthbert	" II, 1771.
212	William Hazzard Wigg	" " "
213	William Bissett	October 29, 1765.
214	Sarah Greene	July 11, 1771.
215	{ Alexander Dunlop	March 18, 1747.
	{ Ann Wigg	July 11, 1771.
216	Andrew Bell	March 18, 1747.

217 to	{ Grants not found	
234	}	
235	Sampson Neyle	August 5, 1766.
236	Elizabeth Bowrey	" " "
237	George Bunch	May 26, 1747.
238	{ Hon Charles Pinckney	
	{ Thomas Rutledge	August 5, 1766.
239	{ Hon. Joseph Wragg	December 21, 1743.
	{ Benjamin Garden	October 29, 1765.
240	Amy Utting, widow	" 5, 1745.
241 to	{ Numbers omitted from plan	
299	}	
300		
301	John Parris	
302	{ George Seaman	December 3, 1746.
303	}	
304	{ Elizabeth Wigg	May, 26, 1743.
305	}	
306	{ Samuel Watson	
	{ John De Lagaye	June 3, 1759.
307		
308	Robert Williams	
309	Thomas Barton	May 26, 1743.
310	{ Alexander Gordon	
	{ William Gilbert	July 2, 1747.
311	George Livingston	December 21, 1743.
312	Elizabeth Wigg	May 26, 1743.
313	{ Hon. William Middleton	
	{ John Bulline	October 2, 1764.
314	Capt. David Cutler Braddock.	December 21, 1743.
315	{ William Lyford	" " "
316	}	
317	{ No grants found	
318	}	
319	Rev. Robert Orr	May 21, 1744.
320	{	
321	{ No grants found	

322	{ Robert Orr in trust for the May 21, 1744. 323 Presbyterian Meeting house, 324 burial ground and minister	
325		July 28, 1744.
326		May 16, 1743.
327	{ George Hunter 328 { William Hayne	August 3, 1748. October 2, 1764.
328	{ Alexander Gordon 329 { James Orr	July 2, 1744. " 7, 1767.
329	John Beswick	May 16, 1743.
330	John Mulryne	November 28, 1744.
331	{ George Hunter 332 { Thomas Bulline	August 3, 1748. October 2, 1764.
332	Ambrose Reeve	April 13, 1747.
333	George Seaman	December 3, 1746.
334		
335		
336		
337		
338	{ Richard Woodward	October 31, 1743.
339		
340		
341		
342	{ Philip Hawkins 343 { Robert Wilkinson	November 9, 1764. July 7, 1767.
343	Robert Wilkinson	October 10, 1759.
344	{ Andrew Hogg 345 { Benjamin Tobias	October 30, 1718. March 5, 1754.
345	Col. William Hazzard	December 21, 1743.
346	George Ducat	May 19, 1747.
347	Allen McClean	May 26, 1743.
348	Abraham Dunlop	" " "
349	John Chapman	" " 1747.
350	Alexander Herron	April 19, 1751.
351	Allen McClean	May 26, 1743.
352	William Greaves	January 1, 1765.
353	Patrick Hinds	May 28, 1747.
354	Col. Alexander Vanderdusen	February 24, 1745.

355	Alexander Herron	April 19, 1751.
356	Stephen Bull, Jr.	May 16, 1745.
357	{ Allen McClean James Creighton	" 26, 1743. January 1, 1765.
358	Daniel Heyward	June 9, 1749.
359	William Hunt	April 13, 1747.
360	Hugh Anderson	" " "
361	Mrs. Sarah Woodward	December 21, 1743.
362	Mrs. Mary Hudson	" " "
363	Hon. Joseph Blake	" " "
364	James Smyth	" 5, 1759.
365	{ Joseph Hamar	May 2, 1748.
366	}	
367		
368	Isaac Hayne	August 7, 1770.
369		
370	John Neyle	August 5, 1766.
371	{ No grants found	
372		
373	}	
374	Thomas Grimball	December 21, 1743.
375	{ No grants found	
399		
400	George Seaman	December 3, 1746.
401		
402	George Seaman	" " "
403	{ No grants found	
431		
432	George Abbott Hall	November 9, 1764.
433	{ No grants found	
456		

HISTORICAL NOTES.

GENERAL HAMPTON'S PROTEST AGAINST THE TREATMENT OF JEFFERSON DAVIS.—The following is an extract of an unpublished letter of Gen. Wade Hampton to President Johnson, written in 1866:

There is one other wrong so deep, so wanton, so stupendous, that in comparison with it all others seem but petty annoyances. I mean, of course, the treatment to which Mr. Davis has been subjected. No one in the South believes, Mr. President, that it was by your direction, or under you sanction that Mr. Davis has been treated as a condemned felon. For your own sake, for the sake of that government of which you are the head, for humanity's sake, for christianity we hope that you are not even cognizant of the brutal barbarity to which, day by day and hour by hour for the last weary year that heroic captive has been subjected. We exonerate you from this cold blooded, cowardly, this wanton crime, but we lay it at the door of your Secretary of War. We believe him capable of its commission, and the whole South with united and indignant voices holding him up to the scorn and hatred of christendom, exclaims: "Thou art the man." But now that the horrors of that dungeon at Fortress Monroe have been brought to light, horrors which find no parallel save in the annals of the Inquisition—the whole South appeals to you to rectify this frightful crime, to protect our fallen chief from insult and to treat him as becomes your station and his character. Our hearts burned within us as we heard of the slow torture inflicted on him in the hope of disposing of his case and his life together, of the daily insults of his head jailer, of the hard and scanty fare and the felon's shackles. We feel that he is vicariously bearing our sorrows and our sufferings, and every true heart in the South turns to him now with greater devotion and love than when at the head of a powerful people and victorious army he shook to its centre that government which now holds his destinies in its hands. We do not ask mercy for him at your hands, we only demand justice. Upon what principle of law or justice, not to speak of the higher duty of humanity, is Mr. Davis kept in the most rigorous confinement, subjected to the most ignominious treatment, and denied the sacred constitutional right to trial? How can this conduct be reconciled with that provision of the constitution which declares that, "in all criminal prosecution, the accused shall enjoy the right of a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury." Mr. Davis is held as a great State prisoner charged with a violation of the constitution of the United States and yet for more than a year that constitution has been openly and flagrantly violated in his person by those whose highest duty it is to preserve it intact and inviolate. This tardy administration of justice, this refusal to carry out the express provisions of the constitution have given rise to gravest suspicions of foul play and it behoves the government so to act as to set these suspicions at rest forever. When that ill-fated vessel the Florida was seized in a neutral port many and various were the surmises as to the means the authorities would adopt to relieve themselves from the embarrassing dilemma in which they had been placed by the indiscreet zeal of one of their officials; the law of nations, international comity, justice, all demanded of the captors a restoration of the vessel to her

rightful owners. But with the brave Alabama on the high seas how could they consent to give her a consort? Yankee ingenuity, which is seldom fettered by morality, soon found a ready solution of the difficulty. The Florida was accidentally run down! The world will think that this case furnishes the precedent which is to solve all the difficulties and embarrassments surrounding the case of the illustrious captive, who has been punished as a felon without being tried as a freeman. Can you believe Mr. President that the great heart of the Southern people can glow with brotherly love or loyalty when such fearful, such horrible suspicions stir it to its profoundest depths, can we, who are equally guilty with Mr. Davis, if guilt there be, sit by unmoved in safety, and see the chosen and beloved head of our short lived and now extinct nationality outraged and insulted, shackled? Every outrage aimed at him rouses an indignant thrill in our bosoms; every insult though it falls harmlessly on that venerated head, rankles in our hearts and the iron that fettered his limbs entered our souls! This Mr. President is not conciliation or if it be it is not of the sort that converts enemies into friends. You have done much for the South, and as one of her most devoted though humblest sons, I thank you from the bottom of my heart. But if you wish to touch the deepest chord in the Southern heart, strike the shackles from the limbs of Mr. Davis, treat him if he must be treated as a foe as an honorable and vanquished one and grant him a speedy and impartial trial. You cannot have read unmoved the record of his prison life which has just given to the world the fearful secret of that dread prison house. Dwell for a moment on the scene that depicts that feeble prisoner, weak, ill, suffering, bowed to earth by domestic sorrow and grief for a nation's death, a sensitive and refined gentleman, a true and devoted patriot, an humble and sincere christian, seized by ruffians and manacled! Well might he exclaim in his agony—and posterity will reecho the cry forever—"O, the shame, the shame, the shame!"

THE EXPEDITION AGAINST THE BRITISH ON PORT ROYAL ISLAND.—The following letter, written by a survivor of the expedition under General Moultrie, which drove the British from Port Royal Island in 1779, to Colin Campbell, of Beaufort, from Trenton, N. J., in 1831 or 1832, gives some interesting reminiscences of that expedition:

Before you parted from us, I promised to embody in writing the substance of our conversations and of my recollections, of the Rencore with the British on Beaufort Island, in February 1779. Nearly Fifty three years have since rolled by, and I have neither books nor other data to assist me, but I will now commit to paper such particulars as yet remain impressed on my memory, which has always been very good.

I must premise that I was too young and uninformed, to offer an opinion on the object of the expedition which resulted in this affair; unless it was to check the incursions of the enemy into Carolina for plunder, and especially to prevent slaves from taking refuge within their lines. The British it must be recollect, were then in possession of Savannah, and the lower part of Georgia.

Be this as it may, the expedition was made up of some volunteer companies from Charleston, including a part of the ancient battalion of artillery, with two three-pounder field pieces, joined to the militia

of the neighboring main, and of Beaufort Island; the whole forming a body of four or five hundred men.

These troops were encamped at the ferry, ten miles distant from Beaufort, while several small parties of mounted militia scoured the neighboring Country. After some time, about half of our force crossed to the island and took possession of Beaufort. But a week or more having passed without tidings of the enemy, we prepared to return to the ferry, leaving Beaufort about noon, the weather being fair and moderate. But on this very morning, or the previous evening a British force numbering about two hundred and fifty men, commanded I think, by a Colonel Garden or Gardiner, crossed to the island at some western point, and made their way over the country to the ferry. It was now low water, and neither party could cross. After making a demonstration for a half hour or more, the enemy left the ferry, and proceeded to Beaufort. It was believed at the time, that neither party knew that the other was on the island, until they came in contact at the half way house.

The British were espied issuing from the swamp, while we were descending from the hill, about two or three hundred yards distant. Not expecting an enemy, we, for a moment, took them for our party coming from the ferry, to join us at Beaufort, but we were soon undeceived by the appearance of their red coats. Our two field pieces commanded by the late Major Heyward occupied the road, while the infantry with a few militia horse, formed on either side in rear of each flank. A brisk cannonade now ensued, first with round shot and then with cannister, with a sharp and well directed fire from our infantry, that lasted nearly half an hour. Meanwhile the enemy was not idle, but returned us a number of volleys, though being without artillery, they soon gave way, and retreated through the swamp, leaving two of their officers, Calderwood and Finley, among the slain. Many more were wounded, and a dozen prisoners fell into our hands. It was now late in the afternoon. our troops were much fatigued, we were deficient in cavalry, and the ground was unfavorable for pursuit. For these reasons we did not follow the enemy, but returned to Beaufort, where we arrived in the evening.

Among the few killed on our side, I must not omit to name the lamented Lieutenant Wilkins, who fell mortally wounded, while directing one of the field pieces of which he had the command. He expired about twenty four hours after the action, and was buried in Beaufort churchyard. Of this amiable man, and brave soldier, I must add, that he was generally admitted to be the best marksman in the battalion, when practicing with round shot at a target. His name was afterwards engraven on the piece at which he fell, which continued a sacred memento to the battalion until among others, it came into the hands of the British at the reduction of Charleston in May 1780. But to return to my narrative.

On the following day we were joined by the residue of our force, that had remained at the ferry on the opposite shore. Not yet knowing whether the enemy had left the island, or whether he might not return in greater force, all the points of attack were well guarded and duty became fatiguing, night and day.

During this interval it became a question and it was decided, that the bodies of the two British Officers slain and hastily buried on the field of action, should be taken up and brought to town for interment in the churchyard. It was then given out among some of the companies, that if four or five men would volunteer for this purpose, they should be exonerated for a given time from all other duty. Being young, active of buoyant spirits, and not yet eighteen, while ever

ready to engage in anything of an adventurous nature, I was among the first that offered to go on this command.

Among the party, I recollect the late venerable Mr. John Horlbeck of the Charleston Fusiliers, than whom, there was not a more decided patriot in the State. I knew him well, and served with him on several expeditions, and though somewhat advanced in years, and having a family that needed his attentions at home, he was ever ready at his country's call.

Furnished with a horse, cart and driver, and a hoe and spade we set out at ten in the morning for the battle ground, which was about five miles off. The grave we found scarcely three feet deep, and after removing as much of the earth as we could with our tools, the bodies were discovered lying the one upon the other. A companion and myself, as I well remember, kneeling on opposite sides of the grave, and each taking hold by the wrist, we thus raised the bodies, and laying them on their backs in the cart, and covering them with some green bushes, cut from the swamp, we returned slowly to town. They were in full uniform except hats and shoes which were missing. As a memento of this adventure, I recollect cutting a silver button from each of their coats, bearing if I mistake not, the numbers sixteen and forty eight, designating the regiments to which they belonged. They had been dead about forty-eight hours, and the bodies had become by this time quite offensive, so it must be admitted that our task was not a pleasant one.

About the middle of the afternoon we reached the churchyard, where a grave large enough for both had been prepared. The bell was tolled and the troops were assembled. It is perfectly within my recollection that I ran into the Church and brought out a book of common prayer, from which one of the commanding officers read the funeral service. The grave being then closed, the same officer made an address to the multitude, well calculated to excite that enthusiasm so essential at the time, and which finally contributed so much to affect our national emancipation. One passage of this address, in substance at least, I distinctly recollect;—"Soldiers and fellow citizens: We have now shown our enemies that we have not only the courage to face and beat them in the field, but that we have the humanity to give their dead a decent, and a Christian burial." I have a perfect recollection of this officer's person but not of his name, if indeed I ever knew it; there being present several officers commanding the different corps; among them a Colonel or General Bull, perhaps a Barnwell and others.

Another little incident made a great impression on me at the time. After the action, I noticed a large pine tree that stood about a hundred yards in front of our Artillery. This tree was struck by one of our round shot at about five feet from the ground, and near the centre, and was perforated as completely as an inch board could be by a musket ball. I remember viewing it with attention and was much surprised at so great an effect from so small a charge of powder. Could I ever visit Beaufort once more, I should almost search for this tree, though it must long since have decayed and past away. In the church yard also, I should visit the grave of the officers, Calderwood and Finley. The spot is some twenty yards in front of the steeple, or West end of the Church, and a little to the left.

But to resume:—After some days we returned to the ferry, and learning that the enemy had retreated to Savannah, we marched back to Charleston and the expedition ended.

Thus sir, I have endeavored to comply with your request, and these reminiscences are at the disposal of yourself and friends in Beau-

fort. Although there was nothing in this expedition very chivalric or perilous nothing more than the adventures a young and ardent mind might encounter at such a period, yet, I may humbly claim for myself one merit, that during the whole seven years of our struggle for independence, I was ready to go anywhere, or engage in anything, by which the cause might be advanced. With all the inexperience of youth, I frequently exposed myself unnecessarily, and often had reason to regret my temerity. Nor would I say this much were there not a few yet living in Carolina, who can bear me this testimony.

I am now advanced in years being turned of seventy, but when I look back upon these scenes of my early life, a host of stirring incidents throng upon my memory. Death frequently stared me in the face, by land and by water, while imprisonment, cold, hunger, and nakedness fell to my lot. My loss of sight which is now almost total, and my most shattered constitution, I trace mainly to the fatigues, privations and sufferings, I endured throughout the whole period of the war.

When I add to this the loss of an education and a profession, it will be admitted that my political blessings have cost me personally very dear. But I have four sons and a daughter, who with their descendants, and the millions of my country, will I trust and devoutly pray, be benefited to the latest posterity. The unpatriotic sentiment of the poet deserves but to be spurned while we read it

"Love your country, wish it well
Not with too intense a care
'Tis enough that when it fell
Thou, the ruin did'st not share."

But sir, if such selfish feelings had then generally prevailed where should we now be? I will tell you, in all probability in the full enjoyment of Colonial dependence;—whereas we have achieved our national emancipation, and have reared a wide spreading and a mighty empire.

John Peter Martin[†]

NOTE—This MS. I find, is not the original, but a copy in the well-known hand of my late Uncle Mr. Wm. T. Martin, son of the writer. The writer himself, Peter (or John Peter) Martin, son of old Pastor Martin died about 1832 or '3, and he lived for some years before in Trenton, N. J., where this MS. is dated, as he refers to his age as being over 70 (p. 7). He was born about 1760, and was barely of age to enter the Revol'y forces, as he did in Charleston at the first outbreak.

1908

D. S. Martin (his grand-son).

NECROLOGY.

ELLISON CAPERS, Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Diocese of South Carolina, and a member of the South Carolina Historical Society, died at his home 910 Barnwell Street, Columbia, Wednesday, April 22, 1908, at 3 o'clock P. M.

He was born in Charleston October 14, 1837, and was the fourth son of Rev. William Capers (sometime bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South) and Susan McGill, his wife.¹ He received his early schooling in Charleston and at the Cokesbury Conference School and then entered the South Carolina Military Academy, from which he was graduated in 1857. He was an assistant instructor at the Citadel in 1858 and in 1859 taught in the Mount Zion Institute at Winnsboro and in November, 1859, was elected assistant professor, with the rank of second lieutenant, at the Citadel. At the time of the secession of South Carolina he was major of the 1st Regiment of Rifles, South Carolina militia, and was almost immediately called into the active service of the State. During the bombardment of Fort Sumter he commanded the light batteries on Sullivan's Island during the bombardment of Fort Sumter. On the resignation of Col. Pettigrew, Major Capers was promoted to lieutenant-colonel of the regiment, but resigned that position in 1861 and joined Col. C. H. Stevens in raising the 24th Regiment, South Carolina Volunteers, of which he was appointed lieutenant-colonel.

That regiment was mustered into Confederate service in April, 1862, and ordered to Secessionville for duty. During the remainder of that year he served with his regiment on Cole's Island, James Island, along the Ashepoo and the Combahee rivers and at Pocotaligo and near Wilmington, N. C. On June 23, 1862, he commanded four companies of

¹See Vol. II of this *Magazine*.

the 24th Regiment and the Charleston Battalion in the first fight on James Island, leading a charge against the 100th Pennsylvania Regiment, posted in and behind a row of negro cabins at Legaré's, and routing the enemy.

At Secessionville he was detached to direct the firing of a flank battery of two twenty-four-pounder guns, and received the thanks of Brigadier-Generals Evans and Smith for the services he rendered.

In May, 1863, the 25th, with Gist's entire brigade, was ordered to the relief of Vicksburg. Arriving at Jackson, Miss., on the 13th, with the advance of the brigade under command of Col. Peyton Colquitt, of Georgia, the enemy were reported marching on the town. Gen. Johnston arrived to take command by the same train, and ordered Col. Colquitt to march out on the Clinton road at daylight and hold McPherson's corps in check, while the city of Jackson was being evacuated.

In the fight which ensued next morning, the 14th, from sunrise to 12 M., Col. Capers commanded the left of the brigade, Col. Stevens having been detained in Charleston a few days, and just as the order came from Gen. Johnston to retire the brigade after the gallant stand it had made Col. Capers received a severe wound in his right leg, his horse also being shot.

After an absence of six weeks he rejoined his regiment at Morton, Miss., and remained with it until another wound received in the thigh at Chickamauga, Ga., obliged him to retire from the field. The 24th was riddled in this great fight. Col. Stevens, Col. Capers and Major Jones and Lieut. J. Clarence Palmer, the adjutant of the regiment, were all badly shot, the latter being killed by Col. Capers's side. The flag of the 24th was five times shot down, and as often carried forward by brave hands.

Rejoining his regiment in winter quarters at Dalton, Ga., in December, 1863, and the gallant colonel of the 24th being promoted a brigadier-general and assigned to the command of Wilson's Georgia brigade, Lieut-Col. Capers was promoted colonel.

In the campaigns of Generals Johnston and Hood in

Northern Georgia and in Tennessee Col. Capers was at the head of his regiment, and commanded the brigade during the siege of Atlanta and at the battle of Jonesboro, Gen. Gist being absent wounded.

In Gen. Johnston's campaign he received the thanks of the corps commander in orders for an attack on the enemy at Calhoun, and again at Jonesboro the commanding general complimented him and the brigade for the gallant stand they made on the extreme right of the Confederate line against the assaults of Gen. Jeff Davis's division of Sherman's army.

At the battle of Franklin, in Tennessee, November 30, 1864, Gen. Gist was killed and Col. Capers severely wounded. Gist's brigade was attached to Cheatham's division of Hardee's corps, and in the Tennessee campaign, Cheatham commanding the corps, Major-General J. C. Brown commanded the division. The brigadiers were Strahl, Carter, Vaughn and Gist. Brown and Vaughn were wounded and Gist, Strahl and Carter killed on the field. When Col. Capers was shot down Major B. Burgh Smith, the gallant Adjutant-General of the brigade, was the senior officer left in the brigade, and he being soon after wounded while directing the fight at the last work of the enemy the brigade was actually left in command of a captain. The wound of Col. Capers was a serious one and laid him up for months.

He was appointed brigadier-general March 2, 1865, to take rank from March 1, 1865; was confirmed by the Senate March 2, 1865, and was assigned to Gen. Johnston's army in North Carolina, to command his old brigade, his regiment and the 16th South Carolina Volunteers being consolidated, and Major B. B. Smith, promoted from the staff for gallant conduct, to be colonel, was assigned to the command. Johnson's army surrendered at Greensboro on April 26th following, but no record of Gen. Capers's capture or parole has been found.

Following the close of the war a brilliant career in public life apparently lay open to Gen. Capers had he chosen to embrace it. He was elected Secretary of State in December, 1866, notwithstanding the fact that it was known that

he was a candidate for the ministry. Before his term of office expired he was ordained a priest in the Protestant Episcopal Church in May, 1867, and, having accepted a call to become rector of Christ Church, at Greenville, he tendered his resignation. Governor Orr declined to receive it until the General Assembly should meet, but in the meanwhile the Reconstruction era began, and in July, 1868, he turned over the office to F. L. Cardoza.

He then became rector of the church at Greenville, remaining there for twenty years. An effort was made in 1882 to induce him to again enter public life, the State Democratic Convention, which met in October of that year, placing his name without his knowledge or consent upon the State ticket as the Democratic candidate for Superintendent of Education. He, however, declined most positively to run, and insisted that his name be withdrawn from the ticket.

The work of Bishop Capers as a minister was characterized by great success, not only at Greenville, but at Selma, Alabama, where he was located for one year, and at Trinity Church, Columbia, where he labored for six years. The degree of D. D. was conferred upon him by South Carolina College in 1892, and in 1893 he was unanimously chosen Bishop Coadjutor of the diocese of South Carolina. After he assumed charge of the work it prospered wonderfully, the number of communicants being almost doubled. Upon the death of Bishop Howe he became Bishop.

Two years ago Bishop Capers recommended to the diocese the election of a Bishop Coadjutor, the recommendation being made because of his consciousness of his failing health and in pursuance of the urgent requests of his friends to lighten his labors. At the Diocesan Convention of 1907 the election was had, and the Rev. Dr. W. A. Guerry, then of the University of the South at Sewanee, but a native of South Carolina, was elected Bishop Coadjutor.

He was married in 1859 to Miss Charlotte Rebecca Palmer, of St. John's, Berkeley.

JAMES S. MURDOCH, a member of the South Carolina Historical Society, died at his residence in Charleston on the morning of May 23, 1908. He was the second son of William and Margaret Murdoch, and was born at Anaroe, the family seat at Caledon, County Tyrone, Ireland, March 27, 1835, and was in the seventy-fourth year of his age. In 1843 he came to the United States with his parents and family, who, after spending a year or two in Pennsylvania, settled near Asheville, N. C. There he spent his boyhood. He was educated in the school at Asheville conducted by Col. Stephen Lee. Among his contemporaries at this school were the late Governor Vance and Chief-Justice Merriman, of North Carolina, both of whom served that State in the Senate of the United States. In 1853 he moved to Charleston and entered the mercantile establishment of Lemon, Brown & Co., and later he was with Kerrison & Lindsay. His elder brother, Robert Murdoch, had already established himself in Charleston, and during the remainder of his life James Murdoch was a resident of Charleston. At the beginning of the War Between the United States and the Confederate States, he took part in the first bombardment of Fort Sumter as a member of the Marion Artillery, and served until the surrender of that fortress by Major Robert Anderson. Shortly afterwards the firm of John Fraser & Co. sent him to England on a special mission, and during the war he was engaged in selling Confederate bonds in that country and in France and in sending goods and supplies through the blockade to Charleston. Although he had never established his citizenship in this country there was none more loyal to the history and traditions and welfare of the people among whom he lived. After the close of the war, in the summer of 1865, he and his brother Robert formed a co-partnership with the late W. C. Courtney under the firm name of W. C. Courtney & Co. to carry on a cotton and commission business. This partnership lasted for a good many years. About the year 1878 the Charleston Bagging Manufacturing Company was organized largely through the efforts of Mr. Murdoch; and under his

management this most flourishing industry in the city of Charleston remained until the time of his death, Mr. Murdoch being secretary and treasurer of the company, and managing its affairs with notable business ability. He was also a member of the American Manufacturing Company and at one time chairman of its board of managers.

Some years ago many of the bagging mills of the country came under one management, and among them the Charleston mill. Mr. Murdoch was one of the leading spirits of the new organization and one of the directors of the new company, the American Manufacturing Company; but he still remained in full charge of the local plant and success still continued to crown his efforts. He did not seek preferment, but it came to him unasked, and when friends to new undertakings and public progress were sought, his counsel, his sympathy and his aid and subscription were never wanting. At the time of his death he was interested in many of these objects which make up so largely a people's welfare, and his cultivated thought and discriminating reading brought him also into the wider and more liberal field of local art and literary effort. He was thus in touch with much that was useful and also elevating in the community, and his death will cause a distinct gap in varied enterprises and in refining influences.

He was interested and more or less officially connected with the musical life of Charleston, and its musical association, the Charleston Library, the Carolina Art Association, the Agricultural Society of South Carolina, and his parish church, St. Philip's; and was also the president of the Myakka Land Company and director of the J. R. Read Company, whose president was his life-long friend.

He was also a member of the Charleston Chamber of Commerce, in which he held office for many years; of the St. George Society; the St. Andrew's Society; the Commercial Club; the Carolina Yacht Club, and the Charleston Club. In all these organizations he took an active interest, and particularly in the work of the Chamber of Commerce, the Agricultural Society and the Carolina Art Association.

He shunned notoriety. He did not seek nor did he care for the applause of the multitude, but what he had to do he did with his whole heart and with no other thought in his mind than that of being of use to the community in which he lived. A most intelligent student of industrial and commercial questions, his wise counsel was much sought after, and it was largely upon his initiative that the work of up-building the agricultural and material interests of this part of the State was undertaken. A student of the best literature he was deeply interested in the educational affairs of his community; and, possessed of the finest artistic sense, he devoted much of his effort to the work of the Carolina Art Association, an institution which has done so much for the promotion of art work in this community.

By his will he has left ten thousand dollars to the Carolina Art Association and five thousand to the Charleston Library Society as a nucleus for a new building with a proviso that an additional five thousand will be given whenever the Society shall have raised ten thousand more.

MRS. SARAH BUTLER WISTER, a member of the South Carolina Historical Society, died at her home, Butler Place, Philadelphia, Pa., Tuesday morning, June 9, 1908. She was born in 1835, at Branchtown, Philadelphia, and was the daughter of Pierce Butler and Mrs. Frances Anne Kemble, the noted actress. She was married in 1859 to Dr. Owen Jones Wister. She translated *Selections from the Prose and Poetry of Alfred de Musset* (New York, 1872), and edited with Miss Agnes Irwin, *Worthy Women of our First Century* (Philadelphia, 1877).

